The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,231 New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1888.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.—Once a fortnight.

BOMBAY TO BRINDISI & LONDON.—Once a week.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

NEW ACCELERATED THROUGH MAIL SERVICE *VIA* THE CANAL.

NO EGYPTIAN RAILWAY JOURNEY.

COMMENCING with the 27th January, from Bombay, and weekly thereafter, the Company's Mail Steamers will proceed to London through the Canal, calling alternately at Brindisi and Marseilles *en route*. On the Marseilles Week the mails will be transferred at Port Said to another Steamer leaving for Brindisi, and Passengers preferring that route can transfer to that Steamer also.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

VARIOUS improvements having been made for the greater convenience and comfort of passengers travelling in *the second saloon*, special attention is called to *the advantageous terms* on which *excellent accommodation* to and from Europe can now be obtained.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.



PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	FRIDAY.
M. L. VERONA	3116	500	W. D. Mudie	17th Feb.
B. L. PESHAWUR	3900	800	W. A. Wheler	24th "
M. L. CORDOMANDEL	4196	800	I. Reeves	2nd Mar.
B. L. BALLARAT	4752	900	E. Ashdown	9th "
M. L. THAMES	4101	800	W. A. Seaton	16th "
B. L. BENGAL	4500	800	W. B. Andrews	23rd "
M. L. PEKIN	3909	600	A. Symons	30th "
B. L. CLYDE	4124	800	E. M. Edmond	6th April.
M. L. MASILIA	4908	1000	S. D. Shallard	13th "
B. L. GANGES	4196	800	E. Stewart	20th "
M. L. SUTLEJ	4124	800	W. D. Worcester	27th "
B. L. PESHAWUR	3900	600	W. A. Wheler	4th May.

The steamers marked B L to Brindisi and thence to London, and those marked M L to Marseilles and London. The direct Brindisi steamers will call at Malta, Plymouth, and London, and the direct Marseilles steamers at Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

The Company also issue return tickets to Brindisi including railway fares to London and back *viâ* Taranto, Naples, Rome, and Genoa.

A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	On or about
DECCAN	3429	550	P. W. Case	17th Feb.
SURAT	3142	550	J. L. Parfit	2nd Mar.
VENETIA	2726	150	F. Cole	24th Mar.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S.N. Company.

Bombay, Feb. 8, 1888.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.



THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below :—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340.
" to Marseilles " 320, " 230.
First and Second, respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers for Marseilles tranship at Genoa.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.
Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons. H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
MANILLA	5,000 800	20th Feb.	10th April.
D. RALDUINO	4,000 800	10th March	1st May.
R. RUBATTINO		1st April	20th May.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.		To sail.
BISAGNO	...	On the 18th Feb. 1888.
STURA	...	" 10th Mar. 1888.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Feb. 2, 1888.

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail
MELETTA	P. Meras	4,200	600	15th Feb.
AMPHITRITE	L. Lewesich	4,600	650	7th March.
TITANIA	M Garofolich	4,200	680	7th April.
POSEIDON	S. Meras	4,600	650	7th May.

EXTRA STEAMERS TO TRIESTE.

IMPERATOR ..... C. Bechtinger ..... 25th Feb.
PANDORA ..... A. Trobitz ..... 25th March.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 18th, and BRINDISI on the 20th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail.
POSEIDON	S. Meras	4,600	650	11th March.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Jan. 31, 1888.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.



SPLENDID first-class Iron steamships built on the Clyde, expressly for the Indian Service, under special survey, above the highest class at Lloyds, will be despatched as follows :—

CITY of CARTHAGE, for London or Liverpool, on or about 28th February.
CITY of CANTERBURY for London or Liverpool, on or about 26th March.

Surgeon and Stewardess carried. Two birth cabins, bath, punkas and every comfort for first-class passengers. No others taken. Crews entirely European. Apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.

CLAN LINE.



BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

Steamer	Tons	Commander	Sailing date on or about
"CLAN SINCLAIR"	3,000	C. E. Darley	10th Mar. 1888.
CLAN MACKENZIE	3000	T. W. Gourley	20th " "
"CLAN GRAHAM"	3,000	C. Alexanderson	22nd Apl. "

THESE STEAMERS are fitted with every requisite for the comfort of passengers. The Saloon cabins are all on the Upper Deck.

Qualified Surgeon and Stewardess carried.

Passengers can be booked through to London (overland from Marseilles) by these steamers.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE DIRECT.

Steamer	Tons	Commander	on or about
"CLAN CAMERON"	2,500	J. R. Kewly	6th Mar. 1888.

This steamer carries neither Surgeon nor Stewardess, and passages are granted at reduced rates.

For particulars as to Cabins Plans, passage money, &c., apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 13th Feb., 1888.

SWIFT & FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.

UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.

No. 8, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—



FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST.

S.S. "PACHUMBA," 872 tons, on FRIDAY, 17th February, 1888, at noon, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Kutch Mandvie, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "SATARA," 1,301 tons, on MONDAY, 20th February (on arrival of Outward English Mails), calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "CANARA," 1903, tons, on FRIDAY, 17th February, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S.S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 tons, on THURSDAY, the 23rd February, at 5 p.m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S.S. "NAVARINO," 3,400 tons, on TUESDAY, 14th February, at 5 p.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 14th February, 1888. Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW BISCUITS.

HEALTH BISCUITS, very wholesome, an excellent Cheese Biscuit ..... Per 2 lb. tin Re. 1 6
ATLANTIC BISCUITS, Light and Crisp; a first-clas Vine Biscuit ..... Re. 1 2
DUTCH MACCAROONS; a sweet, deliciously flavoured Dessert Biscuit ..... Per small tin Re. 1 0

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

FRENCH VERMOUTH

(NOILLY PRAT AND CIE.)
Rs. 16-8 per doz. Cash.

TREACHER & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER'S MILK PUNCH

FOR COCK-TAILS AND PICK-ME-UPS.
Per doz. Rs. 25 Cash.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

UNSWEETENED GIN.

TREACHER'S SPECIAL IMPORTATION.

A SAFE and WHOLESOME STIMULANT, eminently suited for Indian consumption.

Per case of 1 dozen, cash, Rs. 20.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

NOTICE.

TREACHER and COMPANY, Limited, are now ISSUING NEW SHARE CERTIFICATES. Application for renewal should be accompanied by a fee of Re. 1 for each certificate.

By order of the Board of Directors,
W. T. TUCKER,
General Manager.

Head Office, Byculla, 9th Feb., 1888.

BATH SPONGES.

Very Durable, Cheap and Soft.

KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

AUSTRALIAN RED CARBINET,

A SOUND HIGH-CLASS CLARET.
Per dozen Quarts, Rs. 12.

KEMP AND Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

AUSTRALIAN SHIRAZ.

THIS WINE so popular in Australia is fast gaining the Esteem of the Public in India.

It is full bodied, of a fine Bouquet, and possesses a very great Vinous flavour.

Per dozen Quarts, Rs. 15.

KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

KEMP'S NEW FLUID

FOR THE COMPLEXION.

AFTER a few applications, Sunburn, Freckles, and Roughness of the Skin disappear; it quickly removes all cutaneous eruptions, and renders the skin soft and white.

Per Bottle, Re. 1.

PREPARED ONLY BY
KEMP & CO., Ld., BOMBAY.

A FRAGRANT BREATH.

FLORAL MOUTH ELIXIR.

AN essential requisite for the Toilet. Imparts a pearly whiteness to the Teeth, heals all diseases of the Gums, disinfects decayed Teeth, a delicious and fragrant Mouth-wash, purifies the Breath.

Per Bottle, Re. 1-4 and Rs. 2-4.

PREPARED ONLY BY
KEMP & CO., Ld., BOMBAY.

AUCKLAND HOUSE SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, SIMLA.

THIS School, which is worked on the system of the English High Schools, is assigned to give a THOROUGH ENGLISH EDUCATION, and offers special advantages in modern languages, music, and painting. The Head Mistress (Literate in Arts) is assisted by a competent Staff of Resident English teachers.

Next term begins February 15th.

For particulars address the HEAD MISTRESS.

INDIAN COOKERY.—LOCAL.

BY AN ANGLO-INDIAN.

nd edition, Revised and Enlarged. 155 pages large 8 vo containing over 400 recipes, for Soups, Fish, Roasts, Stews, made Dishes, Vegetables, Salads, Sauces, Curries, Balchows, Chutnies, Pickles, Pastries, Fruit-stews, Puddings, Cakes, Xmas Sweets, Jams, Jellies, Preserves, &c., &c., with chapters on Domestic Economy, Kitchen Requisites, Marketing, &c., &c.

Price, Re. 2, or interleaved with additions, Rs. 2-8. Postage, 2 annas extra.

Sold at the Bombay Tract and Book Society, COOPER, MADON & Co., Booksellers, and at the White House, Colaba Causeway.

FOR SALE.

BOMBAY FOXHOUNDS, 18 couple, including 1½ couple of bitches, in whelp. The entire pack, or in drafts, to suit purchasers. Delivery on and after the 15th March. For particulars as to price, &c., apply to

GEORGE K. REMINGTON,
The Kennels, Worlee, Bombay.

SIRDARS MANSIONS, APOLLO BUNDER.

THESE Buildings will shortly be ready for occupation, and applications for Residential Chambers and Shops may now be made to the Undersigned, from whom Prospectuses and full particulars may be obtained.

C. H. B. FORBES & Co.

Bombay, February 10, 1888.

BASS'S LIGHT BITTER ALE.

(BOTTLED BY FOSTER & SONS).

THIS Ale has been specially brewed to meet the taste of those who prefer a Light English Beer: whilst retaining the well-known qualities which characterizes all Bass's Beers, yet it is considerably lighter than their ordinary Beer, and thus more suited for consumption in this country.

Bottles, Rs. 6-4 per dozen. Half Bottles, Rs. 4-4 per dozen.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld., BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

TREACHER'S "GLENLIVET" WHISKY.

IS a blend of the finest HIGHLAND WHISKIES of a particularly delicate aroma and flavour.

Rs. 22-8 per dozen.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld., WINE MERCHANTS, BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

THORPE AND CO., RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

SHIRTS.
Long Cloth; for wearing under Uniform.
Six for Rs. 20.

SHIRTS.
Pure Linen Fronts and Cuffs.
Six for Rs. 25.

SHIRTS.
Collars attached, Pure Linen Fronts, Cuffs and Collars.
Six for Rs. 27.

SHIRTS.
The best Oxford Cloth, with Collars attached.
Six for Rs. 30.

SHIRTS.
French Cambric, newest Paris designs.
Six for Rs. 27.

SHIRTS.
White Saxony Flannel, For Cricketing or Lawn Tennis; also in Colours.
Each, Rs. 8-8.

SHIRTS.
Silk and Wool, Delightfully cool, in White and Fancy Patterns.
Each, Rs. 8-8.

SHIRTS.
Spun Silk, Cream, Colored Stripes and Checks, newest Patterns.
Each, Rs. 12-8.

CEYLON FLANNEL SHIRTS.

Rs. 7 each.

Made to Measure, or ready for immediate use.

Patterns, with our Improved Self-measurement System, on application.

THORPE & Co.,

KEMP & CO.'S PURITY CIGARS.

THESE are, without doubt, the finest CIGARS made from Eastern Tobacco, and are PREPARED SPECIALLY for KEMP and Co. They burn well, and possess a flavour and aroma not met with in any other Cigars, and are much appreciated by old Smokers.

Per Box of 100, Rs. 4; per 1,000, Rs. 36.

KEMP & CO., LD.,

ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, CUMBALLA HILL, AND BYCULLA.

TRUNKS, BAGS, PORTMANTEAUS.

THE BEST CHOICE IN INDIA. "ALL NEW GOODS."

VERY LIGHT AND DURABLE.

12½ per cent. CASH DISCOUNT.

RUG STRAPS AND DECK CHAIRS, A GREAT VARIETY.

Our New Illustrated Catalogue by return post.

	Rs. as.		Rs. as.
GENT'S OVERLAND TRUNKS, Stout Japanned Canvas	27 0	to	36 0
	40 0	to	50 0
The "SERVICE" or TROOPER, Wide and Low, to fit under seat, or berth of Cabin	45 0	to	50 0
Ladies' DRESS TRUNKS, or Imperials	45 0	to	60 0
SOLID LEATHER Portmanteaus, self-closing	55 0	to	125 0
RAILWAY Portmanteaus, tan waterproof canvas	12 0	to	48 0
VADE MECUMS, very useful for Train or Cabin	38 0	to	44 0
GLADSTONE or Expanding Bags	36 0	to	56 0
HIDE HAND or Carriage Bags	12 0	to	29 0
COURIER BAGS	10 0	to	14 0
WIDE OPENING Bags, best hide leather	20 0	to	29 0
LADIES' FITTED Toilet Bags	65 0	to	75 0
LADIES' MOROCCO Bags, sterling Silver fittings	100 0	to	175 0
GENT'S FITTED Bags	75 0	to	150 0
GENT'S SOLID Leather Dressing Cases	19 0	to	40 8
TAN or WHITE Bags, for soiled linen	5 12	to	8 0
LADIES' HAND and CARRIAGE BAGS	6 8	to	20 0
TAN CANVAS HOLD-ALLS	24 0	to	27 0
TAN CANVAS KIT BAGS, very Roomy	12 8		...
STEEL TRUNKS, very useful	17 0	to	28 0
The SHIKAR or HUNTING KIT BAG, SOLID OXHIDE, very Roomy	32 0	to	36 0

HOAR & CO., TRUNK & BAG, WAREHOUSE. BOMBAY.

DESSERT SWEETS.

CHOCOLATES.
Napolitains
Per box, Ans. 14 to Rs. 2-4.
Creams, per box, Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-4.
NOUGAT.
Per box, Ans. 7.

PRALINES.
Best French, Rose and Vanille, Per lb., Re. 1-12.
Best French Sugared Almonds, Per lb., Rs. 2-4,
TOFFEE.
Everton and Butter Scotch Ans. 6.

DATES.
Very choice, preserved, Per box, holding about 2½ lbs, Re. 1
CRYSTALLIZED FRUITS.
Apricots, Cherries, Greengages. Per lb., Re 1-12

CALISSONS, ABRICOTINES, &c.

Oriental Bank Buildings, Fort, BOMBAY, and Byculla Bridge.

PHILLIPS & CO., LD.

Temple house, Camp, POONA, and Bhoodwar Peth City.

LIPP'S PIANOS

SYMPATHETIC AND SEMI-GRAND.

J. NEUBERG,

5, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

BANKRUPT STOCK.

THROUGH THE FAILURE OF A LARGE

WEST-END HOUSE.

MARCKS AND COMPANY LIMITED

HAVE RECEIVED FROM THEIR HOME AGENT A MAGNIFICENT STOCK OF

GEM JEWELLERY.

CONSISTING OF

DIAMOND BROOCHES
DIAMOND AND PEARL BROOCHES
PEARL AND RUBY DEMI-SUITS
DO. AND SAPPHIRE PENDANTS
LOCKETS SET DIAMONDS
DO. DO. RUBIES
DO. DO. PEARLS
EARRINGS SET EMERALDS, PEARLS.

A few Handsome 15-carat Guard Chains, Albert and Victoria. Also Neck Chains in great variety Scarf Pins, convertible to Solitaire, Studs of Diamonds, Pearls, Rubies, Sapphires, Corals, Turquoises Lapislazuli, &c., &c., &c., in a hundred fanciful designs.

Diamond Cluster Earrings and other articles of jewellery too numerous to particularize in detail.

TO BE SOLD AT

UNPRECEDENTEDLY LOW PRICES.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED

BOMBAY.	POONA.
43, Esplanade Road,	1 East Street,
Opposite Clock Tower.	Opposite Napier Hotel.

THE EDINA BLEND OF SCOTCH WHISKIES.

THIS now celebrated and most delicious old mellow spirit is the VERY CREAM of SCOTCH WHISKIES, in quality unrivalled—perfectly pure, and from its softness and peculiarly fine flavor strongly commends itself to the drinkers of Whisky. t has met with universal approval.

Per dozen, Rs. 25-8.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

SUITABLE CLTHING

FOR

GENTLEMEN "EN" ROUTE TO EUROPE.

TRAVELLERS AND TOURISTS.

ASQUITH, LORD & WHITMORE supply every necessary article of GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHING for wear in the STATION, the HILLS, TRAIN, or on BOARD-SHIP bound for any part of the WORLD at prices compatible with sterling quality and good workmanship.

For the convenience of TRAVELLERS, passing through Bombay, A., L. & W. keep a large and well-assorted Stock of ready-made SHIRTS, SLEEPING SUITS, ULSTERS, &c.

Patterns with Prices marked thereon, instructions for self-measurement, and our Illustrated Catalogue will be forwarded on application.

ASQUITH, LORD & WHITMORE,
THE WELL-KNOWN OUTFITTERS,
BOMBAY.

JOONAS TYEB & CO.,

CIVIL AND MILITARY TAILORS; SHIRT, HABIT, AND PROFESSIONAL TROWSER MAKERS; ARMY, VOLUNTEERS, AND POLICE CONTRACTORS.

WE are now showing the largest new Stock in Bombay of Tweeds, Angolas, Coatings, Flannels, Bedford Cords, Corduroys, Oxford Shirtings, Over-coatings, and Cotton Suitings, suitable for all climes. An early inspection is invited.

Suits made in six hours' notice. A good fit combined with first-class Material and excellent Workmanship can always be obtained.

We also have received a large new Stock of Hats, Neckties, Scarves, Braces of different Makers, Air-tight Uniform Cases, Hat Boxes, Trunks, Portmanteaus, Gladstone Bags, Rizzais, Blankets, Pillows, Rugs, Chairs, and all Travelling Requisites.

A large Stock of Army Cloth in Blue and Grey.

Laces, Badges, and Trimmings for all branches of the Military Service in stock. Military Uniforms made to order to the latest Regulations.

For the cold weather, Cardigan Jackets, Woollen Banians, Lambs Wool Socks, and Knickerbocker Hose, Undershirts, and Drawers.

JOONAS TYEB & CO.,
11, HUMMUM-STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

DRESS PUMPS.

DRESS OXFORD SHOES

TENNIS SHOES.

OUR SEASON'S SHIPMENTS now to hand in the above. These Goods are of very superior finish and quality, and in Tennis and Athletic Shoes we have the very latest and approved makes, especially manufactured to withstand the effects of his Climate, viz. Soles never come off).

Dress Pumps lined with Rich Satin, West End Shapes	... Rs.	12	8
Dress Oxford Shoes. Superior finish	... "	14	0
The "Champion" Tennis Shoes, very Durable, Compressed Felt Soles, very Light	Ladies'... "	9	8
Do. do. do. Gent.'s	from... "	11	8
The "Dermatine" (by letters patent) Tennis Shoes, in Black, Navy Blue, White Canvas and Buck Skin Uppers, Ladies' and Gent.'s	from... "	7	0
Brown Calf Tennis Shoes, pure Rubber Soles	... "	14	8

ANY OF THE ABOVE MADE TO MEASURE.

PERFECT FIT GUARANTEED. REGISTER KEPT OF ALL MEASURES.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.,

BOOT MAKERS, SADDLERS, &c.,

BOMBAY AND SECUNDERABAD.

PILSENER BEER,

KAISER BREWERY.

BECK & CO., BREMEN ("KEY" MARK).

THE LIGHTEST, PUREST, AND MOST WHOLESOME IN THE MARKET.

First Prize, Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition, 1876.

Highest Diploma and Silver Medal, Calcutta, 1883-84.

In Excellent Condition. Fresh Supplies always available.

Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen quarts. Rs. 31 per case of 8 dozen pints.

N.B.—Please see that the words "KAISER BREWERY BECK & Co.," are on the label without which none are from this celebrated Brewery.

OLDEMEYER & HADENFELDT, CALCUTTA,
GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL AND BOMBAY PRESIDENCIES AND UPPER INDIA.

GLADE & CO. BOMBAY,

AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE COMRIGAR, Sub-Agent.

Up-country Orders must be accompanied by Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay. Special Terms granted to Clubs and Messes and discount to the Trade.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FANCY STATIONERY.

LATEST NOVELTIES FROM LONDON IN FANCY STATIONERY.

EVERY DAY NOTE PAPER AND ENVELOPES.

(THE DAY OF THE WEEK IN TWO COLOURS.)

In boxes containing 28 Sheets and Envelopes ....at Rs. 2 4 per box

YOKOHAMA NOTE AND ENVELOPES.

Curiously ornamented in artistic designs by a Japanese Artist.

Boxes containing 25 Sheets and Envelopes ....at Rs. 1 4 per box.
" " 50 " " " 2 6 "
" " 100 " " " 4 8 "

ALEXANDRA NOTE AND ENVELOPES.

In Boxes containing 30 Sheets and Envelopes ....at Re. 1 8 per box.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE.

ALBERT BUILDINGS, ESPLANADE, FORT.

BOMBAY TO ZANZIBAR DIRECT.

H. H. the SULTAN of ZANZIBAR'S s. s. "MERKA," 1,029 tons, will sail for Zanzibar, on MONDAY, the 20th instant. For Freight or Passage apply to

VISRAM EBRAHIM & Co., Agents.

TO BE LET, from about 1st March next, a very desirable and commodious BUNGALOW on the lower Road, Malabar Hill. The flooring of all the Rooms are all minyitiled. For rent and further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJI, House Agent.

WANTED, a FURNISHED BUNGALOW on the Ridge, Malabar Hill, from 1st June next, to the end of September. For rent and further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJI, House Agent.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY COMPANY, HILL SCHOOL NEAR MUSSOORIE.

WANTED.

Head Master, on ...	Rs. 200
Asst. do. " ...	" 100
Do. do. " ...	" 100
Matron (European) on ...	" 50
Sergeant " ...	" 30
Apothecary " ...	" 40

Free board and lodging, fuel and lighting will be provided.

Applications (by letter only) will be received up to the 15th March.

D. W. CAMPBELL, Agent.

Calcutta, 10th Feb, 1888.

Just in Stock, per s.s. Verona.

CHUBB'S

NEW PATENT FIRE AND THIEF RESISTING STEEL SAFES.

No.		Rs.	No.		Rs.
2	22 by 17 by 16 in.	214	15	28 by 22 by 21 in.	338
6	24 by 18 by 18 in.	249	20	31 by 24 by 22 in.	416
10	26 by 20 by 20 in.	293	31	38 by 26 by 23 in.	560

No. 41, 33 by 29 by 23, two Doors, Rs. 600.

CHUBB'S WRITING, CASH, PAPER, DEED AND KEY BOXES, LOCKS AND PADLOCKS, PULL AND PUSH LOCKS, QUEEN PADLOCKS. &c., &c., &c.

CHUBB'S BOX AND LOCK MART,

37, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

ESTABLISHED 1847.

THE QUEEN SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FIFTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Company's Registered Office, No. 7, Church Gate Street, on MONDAY, the 20th February, 1888, at 3 p. m., to transact the following business :—

(1) To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Accounts made up to 31st December, 1887.
(2) To declare a Dividend.
(3) To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, and to transact such other business as the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
K. M. HEERAMANECK & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents.

Bombay, 10th February, 1888.

N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 29th February to 5th March, 1888, both days inclusive.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.,

ESTABLISHED 1803.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..................£1,200,000
PAID-UP..........................£ 300,000
TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS over.......£1,580,000

POLICIES of INSURANCE against FIRE upon Houses, Mills, and other buildings, Household Furniture, Goods, Wares, and Merchandise in Bombay and up-country issued, on behalf of the above Company at most favourable rates, by the Undersigned, from whom all particulars may be obtained.

BENN, ASHLEY & Co., Agents.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.

ESTABLISHED 1710.

POLICIES opened on WAREHOUSES and SHOPS, MERCHANDISE, DWELLINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and other insurable property in Bombay and Mofussil at curren rates, by

BENN, ASHLEY &Co.. Agents.

NEW BOOKS.

	Rs.	a.
Diseases of the Skin ; by W. A. Jamieson.........	13	4
Nervous System and the Mind ; by C. H. Mercier	8	0
By Virtue of his Office ; by Rowland Grey......	3	12
Whose Wife Shall She be ; by J. S. Little.........	3	12
Madeleine Ferat ; by Emile Zola..................	3	12
Memory, what it is and how to Improve it ; by D. Kay..................	3	12
Jewels of Prince DeJanville ; by Almhain	2	4
Fortunes of Words, Letters to a Lady ; by F. Garlanda	3	4
Lectures on Electricity ; by G. Forbes...........	3	4
East Lynne ; by Mrs. Henry Wood..............	2	8
Text-Book of Physiology ; by J. McGregor Robertson	2	8
Note Book for Dental Students ; by J. Rymer...	1	0
Soups and Dressed Fish ; by Mrs. De Salis......	1	0
Oysters a La Mode ; by Mrs. De Salis...........	1	0
Indian Cookery for Young House-keepers ; by an Anglo-Indian..................	2	0
Art of Ticket Writing........................	0	10
Black Poodle ; by F. Anstey.....................	1	6
Pride of the Paddock ; by Howley Smart	0	10
Lecoq the Detective's Daughter ; by Busnachen Chabrillat	0	10
Diseases of Horses ; by Hugh Dalziel............	0	10
Killed in the Open ; by Mrs. E. Kennard........	1	4
Trial of Mulukchand for the Murder of his Own Child ; by W. A. Hunter	1	0
Magic Lantern, its construction and Management.................	0	10
Marvels of the Elements and the strange effects of their Combination..................	0	10
Marvels of Heat, Light, and Sound	0	10
Marvels of Earth, Air, and Water	0	10
Marvels of Invention and Scientific Puzzles......	0	10
Braithwaite's Retrospect of Medicine, July to Dec., 1887	4	4
Bow Bells, Vol. 47	3	4
Bow Bells Novelettes, Vol. 18	1	10
Diseases of the Dog, being a Manual of Canine Pathology ; by John H. Steel.................	6	12
Biographies of Words and the Home of the Aryas ; by F. Max Muller	4	12
Outlines of Practical Physiology ; by W. Stirling	5	8
Infant Health ; by H. Percy Dunn	2	4
London Quartely Review for January 1888	2	8
Moloch of Fashion ; by Felies Lovelace	4	12
Reform of London Government and of the City Guilds ; by J. F. B. Firth..................	0	10
In Troubled Times ; by R. S. C. Wallis...........	1	4
Jobson's Enemies ; by E. Jenkins	1	4
Louisa ; by K. S. Macquoid.....................	1	4
Little Miss Primrose	1	4
Castle Warlock ; by G. MacDonald...Re. 1-4 and	2	0
In the Wrong Paradise; by A. Lang, Re. 1-4 and	2	0
Two Tales told by a Sensitive ; by Brooks Anstruther	0	10
Play Ground of Science ; by J. Stephen	0	10
Bandobast and Khabar : Reminiscences of India ; by Colonel C. Larking	6	12
Bhagavad Gita, or the Lord's Lay ; by Mohini M. Chatterji	6	12
Diseases of the Bones ; by T. Jones	8	0
Vaccination Vindicated ; by J. C. McVail	3	4
Whitaker's Almanac for 1888	0	12
New British Constitution and its Master Builders ; by the Duke of Argyll	2	4

COOPER, MADON & CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

WITH a view to the DISTRIBUTION of 12,000 JUBILEE MEDALS, presented by Mr. SHIWLAL MOTILAL to the School Children, who attended the Jubilee School Feast in Bombay last, the Managers, Head Masters, or Inspectors are requested to inform the undersigned immediately by letter of the number of children of each school, so that the Medals may be distributed in fair and equal proportions.

A. B. PORTMAN, Lieut.-Colonel,
Manager of Jubilee School Feast.

Bombay, 14th February, 1888.

THE WATERBURY is worn by Princes, because it is a good time-keeper.
Prince Albert Victor of Wales,
Prince William of Prussia,
Crown Prince of Denmark,
The Sultan of Morocco, and the
First Prince of Travancore
are carrying and praising Waterburys.

THE WATERBURY is worn by Soldiers, from Generals to Privates, because it will stand the hard wear and rough usage of a campaign and is a standing lesson on the importance of regulari- ty, perfect action, absolute precision, neatness, and uniformity.

THE WATERBURY is worn by Sailors, because in every port repairs can be executed, if necessary, at small cost.

THE WATERBURY is worn by Scientists who appreciate its excellent qualities as a time-keeper and have tested its reliability :—Professor Jamieson, M. A., C. E., F. R. S. E., Glasgow, Professor Thos. A. Edison, the famous Electrician, and many others are wearers of Waterburys and report in the highest terms.

THE WATERBURY is worn by Literarians :—Edmond Yates of *The World*, G. A. Sala, and G. R. Sims all carry the Waterbury and testify to its merits.

THE WATERBURY is worn by Everyone who prefers a useful time-keeper, cheap and accurate, that can always be repaired for a nominal sum, to a showy useless watch, costly or impossible to set right.

THE WATERBURY WATCH

IS A

KEYLESS, DURABLE, RELIABLE, ACCURATE TIME-KEEPER.

Price Rs. 8-8. Price Rs. 8-8.

GUARANTEED FOR TWO YEARS.

Repaired for ONE RUPEE or less

AT

ANY OF THE COMPANY'S DEPOTS.

HOW TO GET A WATERBURY ?

It may be obtained from dealers in all parts of the country, from SOUNDY & Co., Ld., from the office of the Company, Meadows Street, Bombay, or if order is sent by post to

WATERBURY, BOMBAY,
WATERBURY, CALCUTTA,
OR
WATERBURY, ALLAHABAD.

A perfect watch, timed to the minute and packed in Satin-lined box, will be sent you by next mail by V. P. or Parcel Post.

Postage will be paid by the Company.

INSURE YOUR LIFE BY WEARING A WATERBURY.

The Company will pay the next of kin of any wearer of a Waterbury Watch, who may be killed (while a passenger) in an accident on any Indian Railway during 1888, the sum, of One Thousand Rupees.

Clubs.—Ten persons joining together and ordering ... Watches get a reduction of one Rupee per Watch.

Chains for the Waterbury in all patterns—
Equal in appearance to Silver ..Rs. 1 4 & Rs. 2-0
Ditto ditto to Gold ... " 3 0

HEAD OFFICE FOR INDIA,
MEADOWS STREET, BOMBAY,
BRANCH DEPOTS AT
10A, OLD COURT HOUSE STREET,
CALCUTTA,
AND
JOHNSTONE GUNGE, ALLAHABAD.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 453 OF 1887.

1 John Hamiton and
2 Robert Fraser of the city of Liverpool in the county of Lancaster and carrying on business at Exchange Buildings, Liverpool, England, under the name of Hamilton, Fraser & Co., part owners and registered Managing owners of the Steam-ship Inchmornish, by their constituted Attorneys, Charles Anthony Beyts and George Grant Craig, of Bombay, Ship brokers, carrying on business at Elphinstone Circle, within the Fort, under the name and firm of Beyts, Craig and Company, on behalf of themselves and of
3 Edward Lawson, gentleman, of the city of Halifax in the province of Nova Scotia in the Dominion of Canada,
4 John Kynaston Cross, gentleman of Bolton in the county of Lancaster,
5 James Craig, Engineer of Elderslie in the county of Renfrew,
6 Robert Smith, merchant of Paisley in the county of Renfrew,
7 Grace Isabella Anderson, wife of William Anderson of Fettercairn in the county of Kincardine,
8 Annie Hamilton Ferguson, Spinster of Logie in the county of Perth,
9 James Tainsh, merchant of Leith in the county of Midlothian
10 Patrick Chalmers Mackenzie, Distiller of Colgary in the island of Mull, Argyll,
11 James Robertson, manufacturer of Glasgow in the county of Lanark,
12 Daniel Fraser Wishart, Ironmerchant of Edinburgh in the county of Midlothian, ... Plaintiffs.
13 Mathew Paul, Engineer of Dumbarton in the county of Dumbarton,
14 Andrew Paul, Engineer of Dumbarton in the county of Dumbarton,
15 James Campbell, Solicitor of Saltcoats, in the county of Ayr,
16 Leonard Thomas, gentleman, Melbourne, in the province of Quebec in the Dominion of Canada,
17 Robert William Knox, Linen thread Manufacturer of Kilbirine in the county of Ayr,
18 James Carlton Still, Consulting Engineer of Liverpool in the county of Lancaster,
19 Robert Duncan, Ship-owner of Liverpool in the county of Lancaster,
20 Mary Lydia Jones, widow of 115 Chatham Street, Liverpool, in the county of Lancaster,
21 Annie Haulon, Spinster of Liverpool in the county of Lancaster,
22 James Black Hegan, Civil Engineer of St. John, in the Dominion of Canada,
23 James Turner Donald, Surgeon of Paisley in the county of Renfrew,
24 William Little, wine merchant of Liverpool in the county of Lancaster, and
25 Harriett FitzGerald, wife of William FitzGerald of Ledsham, in the county of Chester and all other the owners of the said Steam-ship Inchmornish.

vs.

1 Damodher Jadowjee of Bombay, Hindoo inhabitant, residing at Vittalwady, outside the Fort, and
2 Jewan Dayal, also of Bombay, Hindoo-inhabitant, residing at Goolalwady, outside the Fort ... Defendant.

NOTICE is hereby given that by an Order bearing date, the 4th day of February, 1888, the above named Plaintiffs, John Hamilton and Robert Fraser, the Registered managing owners of the Steam-ship Inchmornish, have been permitted by this Hon'ble Court under Section 30 of the Code of Civil Procedure to prosecute the above suit on their own behalf as well as on behalf of all the other Plaintiffs and Co-owners of the said ship. All persons concerned are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 9th day of February, 1888.

LITTLE, SMITH, FRERE, & NICHOLSON,
Attorneys for Plaintiffs.

79, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.

PARSEEISM AND ITS PLACE IN HISTORY

A LECTURE READ BY

PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER

(in pamphlet form)

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Annas 2. Post free.

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SALES BY AUCTION

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
7, MARINE-STREET.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT SEWREE, KNOWN AS SEWREE VILLAGE OR SEWREE KOLIWADA.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 15th February, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on the premises, in one lot, the undermentioned landed properties, *viz.* :—

Firstly.—All that leasehold piece or parcel of land, called or known as Sewree village or Sewree Koliwada, together with the several messuages, tenements, buildings, sheds, hereditaments, and premises standing thereon, and containing by admeasurement 38,442 square yards or thereabouts, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the east partly by the property of Jetha Ludha, partly by the property of Sookar Pandoo, partly by the property of Damjee Padmand, and partly by the property of Jeewan Kafri, on or towards the west partly by the Sewree Road, and partly by the property of Kursetjee Suklajee Banatvalla, on or towards the north by the respective properties of Hajee Esab, Kursetjee Sooklajee Banatwalla, Nadurshaw Pestonjee, Merwanjee Cowasjee, Sookar Pandoo, Narayen Vittoba, and others, on or towards the south by the Sewree Road.

Secondly.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, containing by admeasurement 540 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows :—That is to say, on or towards the east by the property of Narayan Gopall, on or towards the west by the property of Dhuba Ram Matra, on or towards the north by the property of Jeewan Kafri, and on or towards the south by the property of Damajee Pandoo.

And Thirdly.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, containing by admeasurement 284 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows :—That is to say, on or towards the east partly by a well and partly by the property of Hajee Joosub Peerbhoy ; on or towards the west by a public passage ; on or towards the north by the property of Vishwanath Atmaram ; and on or towards the south by the Sewree Road.

All of which said premises are registered in the books of the Collector of Pension and Tax under old No. 149, new number 3,745, and new survey No. 2324, and in the books of the Collector of Assessment under ward Nos. 3181, 3038, and 2960, street Nos. 422 and 279 and 201, streets Shindhi, Kolandi and Shindhi Fort Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Wadia and Ghandy, Solicitors, Hummum Street, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY IN NACODA MOHOLLA OR NAGDEVI STREET, WITHOUT THE FORT.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 16th inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Company will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the second Mortgagee Mr. Mahomedbhoy Ebrahim, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Joosub Jan Mahomed in pursuance of the power of sale given in the Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 15th day of June, 1886, and subject to a charge of Rs. 4,000 and interest secured by the first mortgage of the premises executed by the said Jusub Jan Mahomed in favor of Soondrabai, widow of Gunputrao Sewjee, on the 15th day of January 1885.

All that piece of Fazundaree ground, situate at Nacoda Moholla, on the east side of Nagdevi street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 89 square yards and two-ninths of a square yard or thereabouts, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Ward No. 395, Street Nos. 415, 417, Street Nagdevi, and bounded on the north by the house of Memon Dada Mahomed, on the east partly by the house of Memon Ahmed Hamed, and partly by a sweeper's passage, on the south by the house of Dawood Bowla, and on the west by public road called the Nagdevi Street, and the said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Joosub Jan Mahomed and his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

On SATURDAY next, 18th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Medows Street, Fort, the surplus stock in trade of Messrs. H. M. Hoosein & Co., changing their shop, consisting of China and Japanese flower vases and jars, sets of tea and coffee services, China dinner service, wallplates, toilet boxes, sets of Japanese trays and cabinets. Japanese silk screens and chicks, fans, umbrellas, bronze vases and ornaments, trunks, large table, glass door cupboards, &c., &c.

The property will be on view three days before sale.

SALE OF OLD GOVERNMENT COPPER.

Under instructions from Messrs. GEO. GAHAGAN & Co., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Messrs. GAHAGAN'S Iron Works at Bellasis Road, Byculla, on SATURDAY, the 18th instant, at 3 p.m. about 83 cwts. Government copper in lots to suit purchasers.

On MONDAY, the 20th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms, on account of the concerned.

A consignment of 5 packages ordered out by an officer from England, consisting of French iron bedsteads, 4ft. by 6ft. 6in., a large Brussels carpet about 26 by 17½ feet, a tapestry carpet about 18 by 18 feet, oil-carpets 9 1-3 by 2 yards, set of table glass service for 12 persons, duplex bracket lamps, hall lamps, &c.

Property on view.

On TUESDAY, the 28th instant, sale commencing at 1 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Doongersey Road, Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome French-polished carved and plain blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plated-ware, rich crockery and glassware, a handsome double-seated brougham, a strong light pony cart, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, Brussels and Persian carpets, handsome Hink's patent kerosine oil table and hanging lamps, oil-paintings and oleographs, &c., the property of S. S. SOLOMON, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before sale.

... OF VAIJLA LANE AND BAZAAR MANOR-STREET, FORT.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

Suit No. 444 of 1881.

Jugmohundass Munguldass, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, residing at No 88, Kalbadevie Road, without the Fort of Bombay..........................Plaintiff.

Sir Mungaldass Nathoobhoy, Knight, C.S.I., of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, residing at Girgaum, without the Fort of Bombay, Tribhowandass Munguldass, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, residing at Girgaum, without the Fort of Bombay, and Purshotumdass Mungaldass, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, residing at Girgaum, without the Fort of Bombay..............................Defendants.

In pursuance of the directions contained in the order made in the above suit, and bearing date the 13th day of December, 1887, the following immoveable properties will be sold by Public Auction, in two lots in the premises firstly hereinafter mentioned, on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant, 1888, at 3 o'clock, in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

LOT I.

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed plaintiff and defendants.

(*a*.) All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at Manordass Roopjee Lane, within the Fort in Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement (270 3-9) two hundred and seventy square yards and three-ninths of another square yard, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue, under old survey No. 1298, new survey No. 8505, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment, under street Nos. 29 and 31, and bounded as follows :—that is to say, on or towards the North by Manordass Roopjee Lane, on or towards the South by the house of Premjee Purshotum, on or towards the East by the house of Munmohundass Davidass, and on or towards the West by a chawl, the ancestral property of Sir Munguldass Nathoobhoy, and which said premises are now in occupation of Madhowdass Gokuldass, as a monthly tenant. Together with the passage and privy now used in connection with the said premises and which is situate on the south side of the premises forming Lot 2, and which privy and passage is built on the 1st floor over the gully which forms a portion of the same Lot 2.

and in

(*b*.) An undivided one-fourth share or part, in all that piece or parcel of land or vacant ground, situate at Manordass Roopjee Lane, within the Fort, in Bombay, containing by admeasurement (243 8-9) two hundred and forty-three square yards and eight-ninths of another square yard, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue, under old survey No. 1300, new survey No. 8487, and bounded as follows :—that is to say, on or towards the north by Hornby Row, on or towards the South by Manordass Roopjee Lane, on or towards the East by the property of Hurkissondass and Bhugwandass Narotumdass, and on or towards the West partly by the Government Police Station, and party by the property of Munchabai and Gungabai widows.

LOT II.

All that estate and interest of the abovenamed plaintiff and defendants, in all that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuage or chawl standing thereon, situate at Bazaar Gate Street, within the Fort in Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement (225 6-9) two hundred and twenty-five square yards and six-ninths of another square yard, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue, under old survey Nos. 171 to 180, new survey No. 8505, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment, under street Nos. 25, 27 and 327 to 347, and bounded as follows :—That is to say, on or towards the North by Manordass Roopjee Lane, on or towards the South by the house of Premjee Purshotum, on or towards the East by the premises (*a*) mentioned in Lot 1, and on or towards the West by Bazaar Gate Street, and which said premises are in occupation of the monthly tenants. Save and except the privy and passage now used in connection with the premises firstly described in Lot 1, and which are situate on the south side of the said premises, Lot 2, and which privy and passage is built on the first floor over the gully which forms a portion of the premises, Lot 2, and subject to the rights of the owners and occupiers of the said premises forming portion of Lot 1 to access to the said privy through the said gully.

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

The property will be put up for sale in two separate lots, as mentioned in the particulars of sale. The highest bidders for each lot shall be the purchaser thereof. For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made at the office of Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere and Nicholson, Attorneys for the abovenamed first defendant, No. 79, Medows Street, Fort, or at the office of Messrs. Macfarlane, Edgelow, and Hemming, Attorneys for the plaintiff, Rampart Row.—Dated this 21st day of January, 1888.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 15th February, 1888.

AUTHORISED

BUGGY, SHIGRAM AND VICTORIA FARES,

With an alphabetical index of Buildings and Places mentioned in the Fare list,

with number of Stand, &c.

Complete and easy referen

Size 3 inches by 4½ inches.

Can be easily carried in the waistcoat pocket.

Cloth Limp Cover.

Price, Annas 4.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE AND COMPANY.
41, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE of Austrian bentwood furniture from the celebrated G. Thonet, Kerosine-oil Hanging Lamp, Kerosine-oil Stoves, and Enamelled Ware, &c.

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their room in Medow Street, No. 21, on FRIDAY, the 18th instant, sale to commence at 2 p.m.

An invoice of Austrian bentwood furniture, highly polished in natural color, from the well-known maker, G. Thonet. The same consisting of carved and fancy back, arm and without arm chairs, easy chairs, nursery chairs, low chairs, flowerpot stands, high stools, foot stools, &c.

One collection of Kerosine-oil hanging lamps, suitable for drawing-room, Kerosine-oil Stoves and Enamelled Ware, &c.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.

Bombay, 15th February, 1888.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
No. 4, FORBES & MEADOW STREETS.

BONA-FIDE SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, rich 12 light chandeliers, 1 & 3 light argand lamps, Brussels hall carpet, China matting, choice plants, China garden seats and pots, pump, rowtee, carriages, pony, &c.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 15th February, 1888, at 1-30 p. m. Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at No. 94-96 Gilder Street (Grant Road) behind the Jadowjee Ragowjee Mills, by order of Hajee Essa Hajee Fudla, Esq., the whole of the above household furniture, &c., comprising of blackwood, open work circular table with marble top, gilt side table and teapoys with marble slabs, spring-seated drawing-room sofas, chairs and easy chairs, whatnots, occasional tables, pier tables with mirrors, screens, Brussels Hall carpet with border, China matting, reclining chair, rich cut glass 12 light chandeliers, 1 and 3 light argand lamps, 1 and 2 light wall brackets with shades and moons, globe lamps, cheval glass, flower vases, single and double cots, chests of drawers, cupboards, large English dining table, verandah and garden benches, choice plants in tubs and China and earthen pots, garden seats, garden arches, hand pump, water casks, &c.

AT 3 P. M.

1 buggy, 1 wagonette with pony, and 1 rowtee.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 15th February, 1888.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.
No. 5, APOLLO STREET.

On SATURDAY, the 18th instant, at 1 p. m. Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Medows Street, Fort, opposite Messrs. Mehrjee, Johnston & Co. or the Co-operative Stores, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best platedware, crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, first-rate oleographs and China pictures, rich Brussels carpets, handsome table lamps, &c., &c.

Also an invoice of Vienna bentwood furniture, consisting of chairs, couches, &c.

The above is now on view.

On WEDNESDAY, the 22nd inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "Marble Hall," Middle Colaba, opposite the Sassoon Dock, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, a first-rate rosewood grand square pianoforte by Richard Lipp and Soehne in very good order, rich Brussels and Persian carpets, Hink's patent hanging and table lamps, a collection of choice plants, &c., &c., the property of T. WOOD, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE.

On SATURDAY, the 25th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "Colah House," Middle Colaba, near the Post Office, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, a first-rate mahogany grand square pianoforte by Schiedmayer and Soehne in good order, rich Persian carpets, large size pier glasses in gilt frame, China and Japanese vases, first-rate oleographs and pictures, handsome table and hanging kerosine lamps, a handsome strong Victoria, a fast trotting bay Arab horse, sets of single harness, &c., the property of P. VUCCINO, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

ON COMMISSION SALE.

Just landed ex s.s. "Riversdale."

1 handsome strong canoe-shaped landau, by Kesterton, suitable for pair.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 15th February, 1888.

GERMAN LLOYD

MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

CAPITAL M3,000,000—RESERVE FUND M750,000

EVERY DESCRIPTION of SEA-RISKS accepted at most favorable Rates.

F. FISCHER & Co., Agents.

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INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, L.

(GRAMME, BRUSH, EDISON DYNAMOS, AND OTHER DYNAMOS FOR ARC AND INCANDESCENT LAMPS).

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F. FISCHER AND CO., Agents for India.

HUMMUM STREET.

TELEPHONES & ELECTRIC BELLS.

The new MAGNETO TELEPHONES require no BATTERY!

INSULATED WIRE AND CABLE

(FELTEN & GUILLEAUME'S)

FOR ELECTRIC LIGHTING, BELLS, Telephones, Submarine, Underground and Mining Operations, As supplied to the English, Colonial and Foreign Governments.

STOCKS ON HAND.

F. FISCHER & Co., Agents.

HUMMUM STREET.

CRISTALLERIES DE BACCARAT — PORCELAINES DE SARREGUEMINES.

WE invite inspection of the Depôt of these Companies' Manufactures. Crystal Chandeliers Glass and China Ornamental and Tableware, Real and Zinc Artistic Bronzes, Mirrors, &c. A Magnificent display. Dealers supplied at Fabrik Prices free of Commission.

F. FISCHER & CO., Agents for India.

HUMMUM STREET.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10 ; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5. Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15 ; double Rs. 30. The Horse shoeing Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY Company the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.

The Cantonment of SECUNDRABAD, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM, garrisoned by two regiments and one battery of the Hydrabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about 4 miles are the suburbs of Hydrabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDRABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM and TANDUR.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES, HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising*.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines on Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c., have the privilege of advertising if ... seeing that they would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.

Advertisers can select the Stations at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at moderate charges in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Board not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Re. 1 per month. For every additional square foot annas 2.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six Stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent. twelve Stations or more, twenty-five per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the Stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods.

For further particulars apply to the Manager of the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Rampart Row, Fort.

NOTICES.

LADIES' SCHOOL,
TREVIEW HOUSE, BRIDGE OF ALLAN,
Miss SAMPSON AND Miss EWER.
HIGHEST REFERENCES.
FOR TERMS—Apply to
WM. WATSON & Co.,
Bankers, Army and Passenger Agents,
28, Appollo Street, Bombay.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Director of the Indian Marine, Bombay Dockyard, through REGISTERED POST, up to 1 p.m. (gunfire), of THURSDAY, the 1st March, 1888, for the supply by contract of MISCELLANEOUS MARINE STORES, for three years, and of TONNAGE and LABOUR for LANDING, SHIPPING and TRANSPORTING COAL, COKE, and STORES for one year.

For further particulars see *Bombay Government Gazette* of the 9th, 16th, and 23rd February, 1888, or apply to the undersigned.

J. HEXT,
Director of the Indian Marine.

H. M. I. M. Dockyard, Bombay, 7th February, 1888.

THE RUKHMABAI DEFENCE COMMITTEE.

HAVING for its objects—(*a*) the protection of Rukhmabai against the injustice and hardship which would be involved in her being imprisoned in execution of a decree pronounced by the High Court of Bombay in a suit brought against her by her husband for the restitution of conjugal rights, the case being one in which those "rights" as a matter of fact have never yet been exercised.

And (*b*) The removal of the anomaly involved in punishing disobedience to a decree based on Hindoo Matrimonial law by the penalty of imprisonment,—it being a penalty which is entirely unknown to that law and is created by a British rule of Civil Procedure.

Subscriptions are urgently solicited for the objects set forth above and may be sent to the Undersigned or direct to the Bank of Bombay to the credit of the Rukhmabai Defence Fund.

JOHN FLEMING,
M. M. BHOWNAGGREE,
Hon. Secretaries

3, Church Gate Street, Fort.

MAHABLESHWAR PROPERTIES FOR SALE.

WILL be SOLD BY AUCTION before hot season of 1888, if not previously disposed of privately.

"Craig Hall"—Finest situation on the Hill.
"Monastery"—Favorite and picturesque bungalow.
"Birds Nest"— A snug retreat with extensive gounds.
"Rose Cottage"—Commands a lovely view.
"MulberryCottage"—In same compound as Rose Cottage.

Also a Small House in the Bazaar, a Strawberry Garden on the Lake, and a House at Sattara.

For particulars apply to

MORGAN & BALKRISHNA, Poona.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
OLD MATERIAL FOR SALE.

THE Acting Agent is prepared to receive at his office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (Gun-fire), on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant, offers for the purchase of any quantities of the following approximate weights of OLD MATERIAL to be weighed over and delivered on the spot. Cash before delivery. viz. :—

250	tons old and broken Fish-plates	....	Now lying at Wari Bunder, Mazagon.
35	do.	Fish Bolts and Nuts	
70	do.	Wrot Iron Spikes	
13	do.	Gibbs and Cotters	
25	do.	Miscellaneous Wrot Scrap	
45	do.	Iron Crank Axles	Parel Loco. Works.

Tenders will not be entertained unless made on the Company's Form and accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 10 per ton up to a maximum of Rs. 500.

The material can be seen on application, and Forms of Tender obtained from the undersigned.

The Acting Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 8th February, 1888.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that BAI KAJBAI, widow of KHOJA DHARAMSI EBRAHIM, KARMALLI REHIMOOBHAI, EBRAHIMBHOY REHIMOOBHAI, REHEMATBAI REMEMOOBHAI, and MERALI IBHAI REHEMOOBHOY, all of Bombay, Khoja inhabitants, have contracted to sell the following property :—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being without the Fort in Chumberwada 2nd Row, fronting on the east side of Chumberwada cross lane, formerly in the sub-district of Bhooleshwar, and now that of Mandvi, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's new No. 6669, old Nos. 928 and 916, old survey No. 358, new survey No. 2836 standing in the name of the late Moosajee Ellajee, deceased, and Haymun Samsim, and assessed under Assessor's ward No. 1681, Street Nos. 1-3, containing by admeasurement 163 1-9 square yards, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows : that is to say on or towards the east partly by the aforesaid Chumbarwad Cross Lane, and partly by the house of Khoja Rahimoobhoy Alloobhoy, on the west by a passage, and formerly by the property of Muscub Ebrahim and Samuel David Elojee, Muccadum, and now of Lalbai, widow of Cassumbhoy Dharmsee, on the north by a passage and in the house of Carimbhoy Nanjee, on the south by the house of Khoja Rahimoobhoy Alloobhoy, and which said premises was formerly and now in the occupation of the said vendors.

Any person having or claiming any interest in the abovementioned property, land or buildings by way of ... or otherwise are hereby required to give notice thereof to the undersigned within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim or claims.—Dated this 24th day of January, 1888.

LITTLE, SMITH, FRERE, AND NICHOLSON.

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW STREET,
BOMBAY.

Cigars.	Towels.
Cheroots.	Counterpanes.
Cigarettes.	Sheeting.
Tobaccos.	Shikar Cloth.
Smokers' Requisites.	Door and Window Curtains.
Photographic Materials	Cooking Stoves.
Pianos.	Warming Stoves.
Piano Stools.	Carpets.
Piano Insulators.	Sponges.
Luncheon Baskets.	Travelling Bath Tubs.
Travellers' Tables.	Galvanized Iron Bath Tubs.
Travellers' Wash Stand	Enamelled Iron Ware.
Scrap Albums.	TriumphFolding Chairs.
Portrait Albums.	Sensitized Paper.
Cameras.	Albuminised Paper.
Lenses.	Platinotype Requisites.
Dry Plates.	Burnishers.
Print Washers.	Retouching Desks.
Plate Washers.	Drop Shutters.
Bent Wood Furniture.	
Table Linen.	

SPECIAL CATALOGUE ON APPLICATION.

J. NEUBERG,
BOMBAY.

KEETING'S COUGH-LOZENGES.

COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, DIFFICULTY of BREATHING are speedily cured by Keating's Cough-Lozenges recognised and recommended by the Medical Faculty. No other remedy is half so effective. One Lozenge alone gives relief. They contain no Opium Morphia, nor any violent drug, and may be taken by the most delicate. One or two at bed-time ensures rest when troubled by the throat. Sold at all Chemists, in small tins.

SARSAPARILLA.

Wilkinson's Essence or Fluid Extract of

RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

Is the ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED by the FACULTY as a WONDERFUL PURIFIER of the HUMAN BLOOD

It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION of BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommend our *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* :—*Medical Review.*

"The only preparation for removing what may be called the Sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*

The late Lord Clyde, writing for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla*, says, "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."

"Your *Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* CURED me of a Torpid-Liver when all other remedies failed.—*Earl of Aldborough.*

PREPARED ONLY BY

THOMAS WILKINSON (Member of the Pharmaceutical Society) 270 Regent St., London.

Sold in small, medium and large bottles.

CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address also Trade Mark (W. in a diamond) at the bottom of the bottle.

WILKINSON'S

BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.

AGENTS : TREACHER AND Co., KEMP AND Co. ROGERS AND Co., BOLTON AND Co., and PHILLIPS AND Co. Bombay, and all respectable Firms in India.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL...£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND.......................... £800,000

LONDON BANKERS :
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.

LONDON OFFICE—52 THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.

LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.

DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

C. LOWELL, Manager.

Rampart Row, W.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL $7,500,000
RESERVE FUND $3,900,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS............................ $7,500,000

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON & COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

BOMBAY—INTEREST ALLOWED

On Current Deposit Accounts, at the rate of 2 per cent per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 500 and upwards but not exceeding Rs. 100,000.

On Fixed Deposits :—
For 6 months, at 4 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months, at 4½ per cent. per annum.

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

F. DE BOVIS, Agent.

Offices of the Corporation, Church-gate-street, Bombay December 12, 1885.

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, Limited.

PAID-UP CAPITAL...... £ 548,900.
REST...................... " 132,412.

LONDON BANKERS :
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
BANK OF SCOTLAND.

DEPOSITS are received at the undermentioned Rates of Interest :—

FIXED, for 12 months .... 5 per cent. per annum.
" " 6 " .... 4 per cent. "

and for other periods subject to special arrangement.

INTEREST at 2 per cent. is allowed on current accounts daily balances not exceeding Rs. 25,000.

DRAFTS granted on London, Scotland, and Ireland and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

SECURITIES received for Custody ; NO COMMISSION CHARGED ON WITHDRAWAL. Interest and Dividends collected and the purchase and sale of Securities effected.

CLAIMS on the Official Liquidator of the Oriental Bank Corporation are purchased for cash or exchanged for Fixed Deposits of the New Oriental Bank on terms to be learned on application.

A. F. SIMPSON, Manager,
Bombay Branch.

NOTICES.

TO BE LET, beautiful OFFICE APARTMENTS, in Elphinstone Circle, on the first floor. Rent very moderate. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE, House Agent.

2, Hornby Row.

JUST PUBLISHED.

Price one shilling, all rights reserved.

"THE WATER-SUPPLY OF THE EARTH"

with special reference to Agriculture, and to the Reforestation of Hills, Mountains, and Highlands, the sources of streams and rivers, and to the deepening of silted up streams, rivers, estuaries, lakes, and inland seas.

BY W. H. A. WALLINGER,
Depy Comsr. Forests, Bombay, India Rd.
Price, 12 as.
Apply to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of 10 per cent. for the year ending 31st December, 1887, WILL BE PAID to Registered Shareholders on and after SATURDAY, the 18th instant, at the Offices, Albert Building.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Secretary.

Bombay, 4th February, 1888.

THE ELEVENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders of the ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, Limited, will be held at Albert Building, Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 25th instant, at 3 p. m.

(1) To receive Directors' Report and Audited Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1887.
(2) To declare a Dividend.
(3) To elect a Director and Auditor.
(4) To transact any other business that may be brought before the Meeting.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Managing Director.

Bombay, 4th February, 1888.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY & CO.—CALCUTTA.

FAMILY REMITTANCES.—Arrangements made for monthly payments in England.

BILLS granted on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co. London, and remitted direct if required.

TELEGRAPHIC Transfers made and for that purpose Names and Addresses registered free of cost.

DEPOSIT Accounts opened available only for remittance (at any time) in our own Bills on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London, and Interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum.

A FEW SECOND-HAND PIANOS.
ALL IN EXCELLENT ORDER,
AT
From Rs. 250 to Rs. 550 each,
ARE OFFERED FOR SALE AT LOW PRICES TO MAKE ROOM FOR NEW INSTRUMENTS.

PIANOFORTE DEPOT.
No. 1, ASH LANE.

MARCKS AND Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, 43, Esplanade Road. & POONA, 1, East Street.

ELECTROPLATING SUPERSEDED.
CONVENIENT, ECONOMICAL,
SATISFACTORY.
ARGENTINA.

the only reliable and durable silver solution ; AND DIFFERENT TO ALL OTHERS IN PREPARATION.

THIS SILVER SOLUTION, without the aid of a battery, PLATES with pure METALLIC SILVER articles of Copper, Brass, German-silver, Brittania-metal, &c., &c., by SIMPLE RUBBING. Useful also for cleaning instantaneously GOLD AND SILVER ORNAMENTS, imparting to these the lustre of diamond.

This preparation will stand fire, maintaining its brilliancy above boiling point. Guaranteed not to contain any mercury or acid and cheaper by far than ordinary electroplating. For fuller details see directions which accompany each phial.

Price : Rs. 2 per phial ; packing and postage extra.

Sole Agents in India :—THE PANJAB AGENCY Co.

ORDERS SHOULD BE ADDRESSED—

MANAGER, PUNJAB AGENCY Co., Lahore Punjab.

THE NEW LAND REVENUE POLICY OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT :

TAXATION OF SUBSOIL WATER

AT THE

FORTHCOMING REVISION SETTLEMENTS IN GUJARAT,

BEING

A REPRINT OF ARTICLES AND LETTERS CHIEFLY FROM THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE*,

WITH

Appendix containing the Resolutions of the Bombay Government, dated the 28th March and 25th July, 1884, respectively

Price, Re. ; postage, 1 Anna

Bombay Gazette Office, Rampart-row.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

First Criminal Sessions, 10-30 a.m.
Town Council, 3 p.m.
Back Bay Baths Company, 5 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Rio Burno (s), from London; Shajehan (s), Calcutta; Lady Armstrong (s), Penarth; Kangra (s), Antwerp, London, &c; and Bhownagar (s), Bhownagar.

VESSEL SAILED.—The following vessel sailed yesterday:—Bardon Tower (s), for Diamond Isles.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Rio Bueno entered the dock yesterday.

COMMON JURY.—Gentlemen of the Common Jury are requested to attend at the High Court this morning, at 10-30 a.m.

LOST.—Juggoo Gunoo, living in Patukwady, reported that his daughter dropped a gold wristlet, valued at Rs. 70, somewhere near his house on Monday.

GAIETY THEATRE.—Professor Dot's exhibition of wonderful magic, mesmerism and curiosities will be shown from the 16th February at 9 p.m. The public are requested to witness this opportunity.

FIRE.—A fire broke out on Monday evening, about 5 o'clock, in the Bombay Cotton Press at Colaba; but it was speedily extinguished by the press hands. The fire, it appeared, was caused by friction of some small stones in the cotton when passing through the cleaner. The damage is estimated at Rs. 150 only.

"INDIAN COOKERY FOR YOUNG HOUSEKEEPERS." (The Bombay Imperial Press, Kalbadevi.)—The fact that this useful handbook has passed into a second edition should suffice to indicate its acceptability to housewives as a practical and useful manual. The authoress claims that any lady, on an emergency, will be able with the help of an oil stove and this guide book, not only to pull through a trying time, but manage quite satisfactorily. This is claiming a good deal, but a glance at the book will suffice to show that for plainness of direction and for practical value it is all that such a work ought to be.

A DARING ROBBERY.—Inspector George yesterday, charged Abdool Mahomed, an old offender, before Mr. Crawley-Boevey, with committing robbery. The accused, it appeared, with three others, made a raid on several young *borahs* who were sitting in a group on the Esplanade, playing. The prisoner robbed a borah, named Essoofally, of a silver watch, while the others removed money from the rest of the boys. When the boys recovered from their surprise they raised an alarm and pursued the thieves, but only managed to arrest the accused, on whom the watch was found. In defence the man denied the truth of the complaint and averred that it was false, having been concocted by one of the boys with whom he had a fight. The case was remanded for further inquiry.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO SIR MUNGALDAS NATHUBHOY KAPOL NIRASHRIT FUND.—We are requested to acknowledge the following contributions to Sir Mungaldas Nathubhoy Kapol Nirashrit Fund:—From Mr. Karsandas Zinabhoy, on the occasion of his father, Mr. Zinabhoy Makan's death ceremony, Rs. 51; from Mr. Narotumdas Vanarsey on account of his son, Mr. Munmohandas's marriage, Rs. 51; and from Mr. Lallubhoy Ghellabhoy Modi on account of his son, Mr. Tulsidas's marriage, Rs. 101—total Rs. 203. The Nirashrit "Helpless" Fund is subscribed for by the Kapol caste only. It was founded some eight years ago by Sir Mungaldas, who gave in property and cash some fifty thousand rupees to set it going. It now has a capital of Rs. 35,000, which is devoted to the succour of the helpless of that caste.

A TEMPERANCE CONCERT AT COLABA.—A most successful temperance concert was held at the Colaba Wesleyan Methodist Chapel on Monday. That these concerts are thoroughly appreciated is beyond a doubt, judging from the crowded attendance on Monday night. On this occasion an attractive programme was executed to the evident delight of the audience, who showed in a very hearty manner their appreciation of the performer's kind efforts to entertain. A pianoforte duet by Miss L. Yardley and Mrs. Czerwinka was deservedly encored and two duets by Miss Cooper and Mr. T. Waite were executed with marked ability. Mrs. Clutterbuck played skilfully the "Nightingale's Trill," and a trio by the Misses Yardley and Mrs. Goodall was much appreciated. Of the singers Mrs. Tate deserves special mention. This lady has a well cultivated voice and her song "The Harp in the Air" was sweetly sung. Mrs Czerwinka called forth an uproar of applause by her song, and Miss Essai sang "Silver Moonlight Winds are Blowing" with charming naturalness. "Do they think of Me at Home" by Mrs. Goodall was also well rendered, while a recitation by Mr. W. E. Waite was given in excellent style and with much energy of feeling. Mr. T. Glover gave the temperance address.

A KATHIAWAR POLITICAL OFFICER.—The *Kathiawar Times* says:—We are glad to learn that the Government and the Political Agent have accepted with thanks the sum of rupees four thousand offered by Khan Bahadur Dhunjishaw Hormusji, the Deputy Assistant Political Agent, at a Durbar held here on the 2nd May, 1887, for the purpose of delivering the *sanad* conferring the title of Khan Bahadoor on him. This amount will be applied as follows.—Rs. 3,000 for a scholarship of Rs. 10 per mensem from the interest thereof in the college of technical education to be established in Bombay, to be awarded to a native of Rajkot Station, or in the absence of such a student, to a native of Kathiawar. The scholarship to be called the "Khan Bahadur Dhunjishah Hormusji Victoria Jubilee Scholarship," Rs. 1,000 for annual prizes to be given from the interest as follows: Rs. 20 to the best qualified student of the Rajkot Station in the Rajkot High School, Rs. 10 to the best qualified student in the Boys' Vernacular School in the Rajkot Station, Rs. 10 to the best qualified student in the Girls' Vernacular School in the Rajkot Station. The prizes to be called the "Khan Bahadur Dhunjishah Hormusji Victoria Jubilee Prizes." Khan Bahadoor Dhunjishah Hormusji has been in service for the last twenty-nine years, and has discharged his duties during the whole of the period with marked ability, industry, and honesty, both as a Magistrate, and an Assistant to the Political Agent, and has richly deserved the honor.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE NATIVE MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THE *Indu Prakash* says:—It is greatly to be regretted that the native members of the Council the Hon. Sir Dinshaw Manockji Petit, the Hon. Syed Ameer Hosein, the Hon. Rana Sir Shankar Bakhsh Sing Bahadur, and the Hon. Peary Mohun Mukerji, all agree in expressing their approval of the modes of taxation at present determined upon. We regret to say that these Hon'ble gentlemen have in this instance failed to represent properly the true wishes and opinions of their countrymen whom they are supposed to represent in the Council. We are surprized to see that so shrewd a business-man as Sir Dinshaw should be led into the error of thinking that the increase in the duty on such a necessary of life as salt will not be felt as a hardship. As our contemporary of the *Indian Spectator* puts it: "It is the old story of Dives and Lazarus." What is it to Sir Dinshaw if a pice or even an anna per seer is added to the price of salt? But the poor man's pice is very dear to him. An increase of As. 8 per maund means no insignificant burden to the poor man whose daily earnings are not more than two or three annas. The Hon. Peary Mohan Mukerji too has disappointed us. We wonder where the Hon'ble gentleman got his information from, when he said that the increase in salt duty was received with general satisfaction. As far as the native press is concerned, we know it has generally condemned it.

The *Kathiawar Times* says:—Sir Dinshaw Petit's approval of the Petroleum duty like Mr. Peary Mohun Mookerji, and his expression that the enhanced salt duty will not heavily fall on the poor, are met with universal condemnation by the public. People wished Sir Dinshaw had better remained silent rather than to have offended the public. Where is the *people's knight*? With the Government, Sir Dinshaw evidently seems to have forgotten himself. What good can occur to the people by natives who owe to Government their nomination to council? Perhaps Sir Dinshaw whose ideas of loyalty are too fervent, and whose knowledge beyond the precincts of the mill too limited, thought that the signification of disapproval amounted to "contempt of the Council" or something stronger still. We wonder if this was not owing to the first nervousness.

DIVINE SERVICE.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

ASH WEDNESDAY, 15TH FEBRUARY, 1888.

6-45 a.m.—Matins.
7-15 a.m.—Holy Communion.
10-30 a.m.—Litany, Commination Service and Catechising of children.
8-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon by the Rev. F. N. Hill.

BOMBAY YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Service will be held this day (Wednesday) evening at half past seven o'clock, in the Prince's Dock, on board the s. s. Knight of S. George. Captains, officers and seamen are cordially invited to attend.

BEATING A MAN TO DEATH.

THE trial of cases committed by the Presidency Magistrates was continued yesterday before the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley and a jury. Mahomedkhan Hooseinkhan, a Beloochee, and Saik Oosman Hoosein, an Indian Mussulman, both of them of a ruffianly appearance, were charged with murder in causing the death of Lukhmidas Mohunjee on the 22nd January last, by striking him with sticks. They were also charged with committing culpable homicide not amounting to murder, and with voluntarily causing grievous hurt. The Hon Mr. Latham, Advocate-General, with Mr. Kirkpatick, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown; Mr. Branson appeared for the first and Mr. Mankar for the second prisoner. The following gentlemen were called upon the

SPECIAL JURY.

Mr. George Cotton.—Foreman.

Mr. Ranchordas Narotumdas.	Mr. E. M. Slater.
Mr. Virpersad Tapipersad.	Mr. J. Y. Lang.
Mr. Purshotum Oodowjee.	Mr. H. Conder.
Mr. Chubildas Laloobhoy.	Mr. F. C. Rimington.

Mr. Latham, in addressing the jury, said the evidence in the case was very simple, and though it might cause them some trouble in deciding which portion was true and which was not, it lay within a narrow compass. It would be shewn that, on the 22nd January last, the two prisoners were drinking in a liquor shop with two other men who were in their company; and that, after drinking, they went down Bengaleepoora Street, armed with sticks. One of the sticks, a male bamboo stick, which was carried by the first prisoner, had been found and was produced in court. The second prisoner carried a thicker rattan stick which had not been found. It was 7 o'clock in the evening, and the sun had long set, but there was a gas light in the street, in which the deceased lived with his father Mohunjee. There was a milk shop near Mohunjee's house, and a silk cloth dealer's shop opposite, in which latter Cursondas Mohunjee, a cripple, a younger brother of the deceased, was sitting. The first prisoner went up to Cursondas and demanded of him a rupee, when the latter said he had none. The first prisoner then slapped him on the face, whereupon the deceased came up and words passed between him and the first prisoner. The latter struck deceased with the stick, and the deceased closed his arms around him to prevent him from striking. The first prisoner called upon the second to assist him saying "what are you looking at, strike"; and the second prisoner struck deceased a violent blow on the forehead, holding the stick with both his hands. It was a more formidable stick than the one produced in court, and the learned counsel thought that the blow proved a fatal one, fracturing the skull at its base. The deceased fell down, and more blows were struck him by both the prisoners. His father Mohunjee came up, and was also severely dealt with by both the prisoners. Many people collected, but they were no brave persons and merely looked on. The silk cloth dealer closed his shop and stood outside. More people collected, and the prisoners escaped, but were arrested some time afterwards, the first prisoner with the stick produced in court. The learned counsel submitted that the facts charged would prove either the offence of murder or culpable homicide not amounting to murder. It was not an atrocious or premeditated murder, and it would be unfair to say that the prisoners went to the spot with the intention to murder; but if a person struck another with a thick stick with such violence as to fracture the skull, it must be presumed that he knew that his act was likely to cause death; and his offence was therefore murder or culpable homicide not amounting to murder. No grave or sudden provocation had been given by the deceased to the second prisoner, who struck him the fatal blow; and the holding of the first prisoner round the arms was no provocation to the second prisoner. With reference to the first prisoner, the learned counsel said that, according to the law, nothing done by the deceased in the exercise of the right of private defence was an offence. Supposing that the jury took a more lenient view of the case and took it as a case of culpable homicide not amounting to murder, then they had nothing to do with the question of provocation, and the exceptions mentioned in the Penal Code would not apply. The fatal blow was struck by the second prisoner, but it must be remembered that he did so at the instigation of the first prisoner, who was therefore an abettor, and both were equally liable for the consequences of the crime. The deceased was picked up unconscious and removed to the Jamsetjee Hospital. He did not regain consciousness, and died the next day.

Evidence was led for the prosecution.

His lordship directed the charge of murder to be withdrawn from the indictment.

Mr. Branson, in addressing the jury for the first prisoner, urged that the prosecution had failed to prove that it was the hand of his client that struck the fatal blow: on the contrary, the Advocate-General had admitted that the second prisoner was liable for it; and they had failed to show that the act which he abetted was likely to cause death. Mr. Branson contended that what occurred was a common assault. There was a sudden disagreement; abuse was exchanged between the deceased and the first prisoner; and a blow, which probably caused death, was struck by the second prisoner. It was submitted that the first prisoner received provocation from the deceased, who assaulted him in the first instance; and that he was not answerable for the consequences of the act of the second prisoner.

Before Mr. Branson had finished his address, the court adjourned until 10-30 a.m., to-day.

SIR MICHAEL HICKS-BEACH AT BRISTOL.

SIR MICHAEL HICKS-BEACH addressed a Conservative meeting held at Clifton on Jan. 17. He said that there was no doubt this was a dull political season. Nothing but recognition of this fact could have led two bright political stars to leave English fogs for Russian snows and Italian skies. In the absence of Lord Randolph Churchill and Mr. Gladstone less interesting persons like himself kept hammering away at the eternal Irish question. He called it the eternal Irish question because it was his firm belief that unless they could alter geographical facts, remove Ireland from her present situation and moor her off the harbour of New York, we never would get rid of the real responsibility of Great Britain for Irish affairs, and consequently we never could avoid the necessity for discussion. But although the Irish question would always exist, yet he did not see why all the time should be occupied in discussing the question of Home Rule. At present the idea of Home Rule was very much enveloped in what he might call a kind of benevolent flummery. The judgment of the modern Radical was rather of a feminine than of a masculine character, because he allowed himself to be biassed by sentiment rather than reason. He was so impressed with the danger of Irish disaffection that he wished he could believe that Mr. Gladstone had found a specific to remedy it. But the truth was its authors did not believe their scheme would do this, and they had only adopted it in despair of everything else. What were the gravest symptoms of the Irish difficulty? One was that the men who had been put in prison for breaking the law were treated almost as heroes by the Irish populace. Some of these men had not the excuse of ignorance, and he protested against the idea that because they were members of Parliament they had a claim to special indulgences denied to their dupes. Another grave symptom was that no less than sixty-five of the present number of Home Rule members were returned unopposed without any Unionist opposition whatever. This was due to the widely and deeply spread anti-English sentiment, the minds of the electors having been poisoned by the gospel of plunder thought by the National League. He believed with Lord Derby that an exhibition of firm and consistent determination on the part of the English and Scotch constituencies not to give Ireland a separate Parliament and Executive would eventually convince Ireland that she could not obtain it. He hoped, in maintaining that determination, English and Scotch Unionists might be aided by some display of self-help on the part of the Unionists in Ireland. There had been a great deal of criticism about the manner in which the Government had administered the Coercion Act, and he had been asked in the local Gladstonian organ for his opinion of it. But though he might be of opinion that some mistakes had been made, he would be ashamed of himself if he acted so basely as to criticise his old colleagues for the benefit of their opponents. He would submit two considerations to those who were inclined to sympathise with the attacks made on the Government. If Mr. Matthews and Mr. Balfour had really deprived Irishmen of free speech and were using the Crimes Act to torture and murder their political adversaries, it would not require the personal abuse and scurrilous language levelled at them to rouse the English people against them. Then it was not wise to believe implicitly everything we read in the English newspapers, and that caution was specially requisite in regard to Irish affairs. He believed the Government had only acted strictly within the limits of their constitutional duty, and that they had deserved the thanks of the nation by making real progress in the establishment throughout Ireland of the supremacy of the law.

HARLEY'S "FEVER and AGUE DROPS" act like magic, removing all febrile symptoms, Rs. 3 the bottle.—COOPER, MADON [illegible] Co., Ld.

THE KHYBER MALIKS AT SEA.

THE Khyber Maliks are now well on their way home after seeing the wonders of India. They saw much to surprise them in Calcutta and Bombay, but their sensation on the voyage to Karachi eclipsed all their previous experiences. In short they were sea-sick, and so wretched had the tossing of the waves made them that it was small wonder they began to think that the *shaitan* was after them. Says a correspondent:—

The dreaded sea or Kala Pani was quiet when the smoke-ship left Bombay. But a few hours afterwards, and in the dead of night, such a *toofan* arose that they thought the *shaitan* had got hold of them. The front part of the *jahaz* went up and then down. This made them very miserable, and they could touch nothing. The windows of the ship had all to be closed, as the waves washed the deck constantly. By the grace of God, the *ikbal* of the Sarkar and the Viceroy Sahib, they reached Karachi in safety. For two days their heads swam and they were unable to do anything.

The agonies of the voyage over, they were taken to the light house at Manora Point and the heavy guns were shown to them:—

We ascended the light-house, and then rode down to the ghat on carriages driven by men. Deep sea mines and wonders were explained to us by engineer officers. Everybody was kind to us. That evening we left by rail for Quetta.

The Chiefs went to Quetta by the Harnai route, and were greatly impressed by the snow-clad mountains on either side, the majestic cliffs under which the iron road was carried, the roaring torrents now on the right and again on the left of them, and the tunnels through which the train had to pass. They are fairly bewildered at the wealth and engineering skill of the English nation. They were fortunate in the train being able to get through to Quetta, without passing a night at Mud Gorge. After a short rest they return to Peshawar by the Bolan line.

THE INDIAN BUDGET.

WE quote the following from the *Economist*:—"Writing in September last on the finances of India, we said, 'stated broadly, the result of the perfunctory discussion of the Indian Budget, in which a handful of the members of the House of Commons took part last Friday, is to show that there is no effective outside control over the financial administration of our Eastern Empire. The people of India have practically no voice in the matter, and the House of Commons, which is supposed to exercise supervision and control, habitually abdicates its power.' This is a state of things which clearly should not be permitted to continue, and we are glad to see that the Indian Chambers of Commerce are actively moving in the matter. The Chambers of Bengal, Bombay, and Madras have united in pressing upon the Government the desirability of introducing their Budget in such a way as to insure that it shall receive some measure of public discussion. All that they ask is that the Budget, instead of being promulgated in a series of resolutions published in the official *Gazette*, should be submitted to, and discussed by, the Legislative Council. No one can say that this is an unreasonable request; and although the Government have not yet expressed their willingness to accede to it, there can be no doubt that if only it be pressed with sufficient pertinacity it will be granted. Those members of the House of Commons who take a special interest in Indian affairs will, doubtless, if the necessity arises, be prepared to back up the Chambers very strongly in their efforts to effect the very moderate reform proposed. And when that has been accomplished, it will be for the House of Commons itself to see that the supervision and control it is theoretically supposed to exercise over Indian finance is made real and effective, instead of being, as now, pretty much of a farce."

SIR GEORGE CHETWYND AND THE JOCKEY CLUB.

THE following correspondence has passed between Sir George Chetwynd and Mr. Edward Weatherby:—

"6, Old Burlington Street, W., Jan. 12, 1888.

Sir,—I am desired by the stewards of the Jockey Club to ask you to be so good as to let me know whether you are taking any proceedings which will involve the matters referred to in their recent correspondence with yourself being investigated by a court of law, as otherwise it is their intention to convene a general meeting of the club.—I have the honour to be, sir, your obedient servant, Edward Weatherby.—To Sir George Chetwynd."—"Jan. 13, 1888.—Dear Sir,—In answer to your communication on behalf of the stewards of the Jockey Club, dated yesterday, I beg to inform you, that I am not taking any proceedings which will involve the matter referred to in the recent correspondence with you being investigated by a court of law. I am most anxious that the meeting of the Jockey Club, which the stewards through you say they will convene, should be held at the earliest possible moment, in order that the investigation should take place before that which I am advised is the only proper tribunal to inquire into such matters.—I remain, yours faithfully, George Chetwynd.—To Edward Weatherby, Esq."

Sir George Chetwynd has, it is said, taken the opinion of counsel upon libel alleged to be contained in the speech of Lord Durham at the Gimcrack Club, and has been advised that the speech, as reported, is not a libel, but that Lord Durham's subsequent letters afford ground for an action for slander.

A ROYAL ROMANCE.

THE Vienna correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* gives "authentic particulars" of the royal romance which has culminated in the engagement of Prince Oscar Charles, second son of the King of Sweden, to a young lady of his own nationality but not of royal blood:—

The Crown Princess of Sweden, who is a daughter of the Grand Duke of Baden and a granddaughter of the Emperor William, had amongst her maids of honour a young Swedish lady, Miss Munck, known for her beauty, grace, and charming manner. Wherever she went she was admired, and while with the Crown Princess of Germany she even attracted the attention of the Emperor William, who has always been a worshipper of the fair sex; but although of noble birth Miss Munck was poor and an orphan. Her father, Colonel Munck, had left her a long line of ancestors—all gallant soldiers—but very little money. Eventually Miss Munck, yielding to the pressing advice of her friends, accepted an offer of marriage from a wealthy young officer belonging to a crack cavalry regiment, and everything was prepared for the wedding. The day was fixed, the "trousseau" was brought, and presents had arrived, when suddenly Miss Munck broke off her engagement for reasons which convinced her that she did not possess the exclusive affections of her suitor. She resisted all attempts at a reconciliation, and retired from Court for some time. When she returned her former high spirits had gone, and her face bore an expression of melancholy, which, however enhanced her beauty considerably. Meanwhile Prince Oscar had been for a two-years' trip round the world in the royal Swedish frigate Vanadis. Shortly after his return his friends discovered that he was in love, and the fact likewise became evident to Miss Munck herself. She could not fail to be sensible of the admiration of the gallant and handsome young sailor Prince. But what was to be done?

According to the Swedish Constitution, any Prince marrying outside the circle of royalty forfeits his rights to the throne and his privileges as a member of the royal family. Miss Munck, listening to what she believed was the voice of duty, again left the Swedish Court. She announced formally to her relatives her intention never to marry, and assumed the garb of a nurse and the charge of a ward in one of the large charity hospitals of Stockholm. Prince Oscar at last succeeded in meeting her; and, finally, after a long struggle, he wrung from her the confession that she loved him. Still the brave girl refused to marry him; and it was not until the Prince could tell her that the Queen had been moved to give her consent that finally she yielded. But the King's sanction had yet to be obtained. In vain did Prince Oscar at first plead that as his brother, the Crown Prince, had already two sons, his own chances of ever ascending the throne were practically *nil*, and that he therefore ought to be allowed to abandon the privileges of royalty and become a private citizen; but as time wore on, and the King saw his son could not be influenced in the matter, his Majesty was induced to yield, principally owing to the entreaties of the Queen who was on the eve of an operation from which she was not expected to recover. The king could not resist this appeal from his beloved wife, whom he feared he was going to lose, and thus for the first time for 300 years a Prince of Sweden will marry the daughter of a private gentleman. In virtue of the Swedish Constitution, Prince Oscar will lose, besides his rights to the throne, his titles of "Royal Highness" and "Duke of Gotland," the yearly allowance granted by the Swedish Diet, and his palace at Stockholm. He will in future be called "Prince Bernadotte." He will retain his position as commander in the Swedish Navy, which rank he has earned fairly in the ordinary course of promotion. The Prince, it may be added, seems the happiest of men. His Royal Highness and his affianced bride will accompany the Queen of Sweden to England at the end of January, it being her Majesty's intention to spend three or four months at Bournemouth. The wedding will take place either at that watering-place or at the Swedish church in London. After their return from their honeymoon the young couple will settle at Carslkrona, a naval establishment in Southern Sweden, where the Prince will be stationed.

COMMERCIAL NOTES.

BONDED WAREHOUSES IN SHANGHAI.

THE Chamber of Commerce of Shanghai has passed unanimously a resolution objecting to the method in which the Chinese propose to carry out the bonded warehouse system there. The proposal to confine bonding to certain warehouses belonging to the China Merchants' Steam Navigation Company to the exclusion of all the other wharves and warehouses in Shanghai is the part of the scheme against which the Chamber of Commerce protests. It was said at the meeting that the present warehouse accommodation of the port does not exceed the requirements of trade, and that any bonding with a particular section would be a mischievous interference with trade, and would defeat the object which the Imperial Government had in view. It is suspected that the proposition is the result of an intrigue among certain Chinese officials concerned in trade, to depreciate the value of other wharves and warehouses so as to be able to purchase them later on. The protest of the Chamber has been sent to the Foreign Ministers at Pekin.

BANKING IN FRENCH INDO-CHINA.

The French Indo-China Bank, the privilege of which only expires in 1895, has applied already for a prolongation of its charter for twenty years, and an extension of its monopoly to Tonquin and the countries in that region not provided with a colonial bank. The present rights of the bank to issue paper money extend only to French India and Cochin-China. The demand is, however, opposed by merchants in the Protectorate, who charge the bank with abusing its monopoly by maintaining its rate of discount and interest at 12 per cent., and its exchange at a higher rate than other banks. Its last dividend was 22*f*. for a paid-up capital of 125*f*. after deducting from the profits 26 per cent. for the board or the reserves, which amount already to 50 per cent. of the paid-up capital.

TRADE DISPUTES IN SCOTLAND.

The Edinburgh joiners' strike still goes on, as does also the millworkers' strike in Dundee. The miners do not yet seem satisfied. Another dispute is threatened at Broxburn, this time with regard to the arrangement of working hours. A national conference of the Scottish Miners' Federation is to be held in Glasgow.

THE BATTLE OF THE SOUTHERN RAILWAYS.

As was generally anticipated, Sir Edward Watkin has proved a match for his opponents. The opposition were able to muster a formidable list of proxies, but the Board faced it with one of more than double the length, besides carrying an overwhelming majority of the meeting. The poll disclosed that there voted in person and by proxy:—In favour of the chairman's resolution 2,649, representing 5,654,504*l*. stock, and 64,550 votes; against 1,329, representing 2,296,542*l*. stock, and 29,435 votes, being a majority in favour of the chairman of 3,357,902*l*. in stock and 35,115 votes. While the whole body of proprietors are, no doubt, favourable to an amicable arrangement with the other companies, as being best fitted to promote their mutual interest, the majority of the South Eastern shareholders are evidently suspicious of the present movement, because of the large amount of backing it has received from outside quarters. The decision has been construed by the Stock Exchange as being almost equivalent to a declaration of war, but the disposition of the Board as shown by the appointment of a committee, together with the substantial minority which Mr. Abbott led—a power not to be trifled with—affords good ground for the belief that a policy of peace will prevail. The spirit displayed at the meeting was remarkably good, considering the large attendance and the questions at issue.

THE SHIPOWNERS AND DOCK AMALGAMATION.

If the projected working arrangement between the London and St. Katharine's and East and West India Dock Companies is completed, there will be a return to the rates which shipowners were charged in 1885. The negotiations are, therefore, being watched by others than the shareholders of the two concerns with considerable interest. At the forthcoming meeting of the Chamber of Shipping of the United Kingdom, the General Shipowners' Society of London intend to "direct attention to the proposed amalgamation of the London dock companies, and to protest against any attempt to improve dock revenue by increased taxation of shipping, instead of by economy in dock administration." It does not appear that the shipowners would object to the 1885 level of rates, but they fear that pooling will result in a greater advance.

STEEL *vs.* IRON IN SHIPBUILDING.

The extent to which steel has been superseding iron in shipbuilding of late has been noteworthy, but the durability of this metal as compared with iron is raised in the following report by a surveyor:—I find upon examination of this vessel that the steel plates and frames composing the hull are very much corroded, more especially in places where it has been damp, and where there has been any slight leak from the deck. In these places the scale is at least one-eight of an inch thick, the stringers, frames, and plates in the bunkers are at least ten per cent. worse than the holds—no doubt caused by the coal being shipped in a wet state, and by the heat from the boilers. The under sides of the steel decks are more corroded than the shell plates, and the tops of the decks are worse than the under sides. The corrosion on the inside of tanks and engine-room bilge is also bad; in the former it gets worse towards the top, in the latter quite the reverse. The only reason I can give is that it must be the action of the acids in the oils; some of the steel wash plates are completely eaten away (in an iron-ship's bilges the oil preserves the iron) This vessel is the same age as the ——, which is of iron. Having examined both vessels about the same time I am led to believe in iron as greatly the more favourable material for the construction of steamers

THE LAND TRANSFER BILL.

It is stated that a conference is being arranged between the provincial law societies and the Incorporated Law Society of the United Kingdom, to settle a joint course of action respecting the Lord Chancellor's Land Transfer Bill, which, if it becomes law, will revolutionise the present system of conveyancing.

MR. HOWARD VINCENT ON FISCAL REFORM.

Speaking at the Sheffield Chamber of Commerce Mr. Howard Vincent said he had the best authority for stating that the proposed alterations in the American fiscal system would not be put into effect for a long time, and would meet with great opposition. Even the most sanguine supporters of the policy initiated by President Cleveland thought there was no probability whatever of its being extended to other than raw materials.

MR. GOSCHEN ON TRADE PROSPECTS.

In a speech recently delivered, the Chancellor of the Exchequer referred as follows to the prospect of trade in England:—We find, from evidence which cannot be refuted, that the percentage of men unemployed is decreasing. A larger number of hands in this country are finding that employment for which they have striven so long. The export trade is improving in many directions, and business men will tell you that in many quarters they see the rising dawn of hope—a dawn for which so long they looked in vain. I am aware that there are many industries that may not yet think that they feel the coming effect of this improvement; but in this country there is so great a union between the interests of one class and another and one employment and another that if there is a general revival in trade that revival begins to carry hope into the breasts of other industries which are only indirectly affected, and I should rejoice, indeed, to think that, if there is that revival of trade of which I say the symptoms are becoming apparent, even that great and long-suffering industry the land may feel the rebound of this prosperity. And so may we not hope that the heat of a controversy which otherwise might have raged with regard to the causes and the cure of a disease, may begin to lose some of its interest when the patient is recovering during the process of these controversies, and that the great discussion as to the cause of depression and the remedies for depression of trade may be lost during the coming year in the national determination to make the best of the revival which is at present at hand? (Cheers.)

THE WHOLESALE ADULTERATION OF SHERRY.

A recent Report by the American Consul at Cadis contains a copy of a letter from the Mayor of Jerez de la Frontera, the capital of the sherry district, to the Governor of Cadiz on the use of German alcohol in the manufacture of that wine. He says that the condition of trade and of the wine market could not be more deplorable. Purchases of the real and renowned old sherries are now very seldom made; the conditions of the industry have wholly changed, and the vineyards, which represent so much capital, have now no value whatever, for the land yields no profit and capital no interest. Musts which twenty years ago readily sold for from 80 to 90 pesetas per hectolitre now sell for 13 or 14 pesetas, while first-class wines are still on hand in the cellars. It is a fact that more wine is exported as sherry than the whole district produces, while the legitimate product has no sale. The principal cause of the ruin of sherry, the mayor says, is the enormous adulteration by imported German alcohol. "The great variety of brands of complex mixture, of names and imitations, has introduced the greatest confusion in the business. Certain cellars look like mysterious laboratories, whose secrets nobody is allowed to penetrate, and hence comes that infinite variety of prices." Price alone would distinguish the genuine from the spurious wine, for good wine cannot be sold at the prices of the latter. The result appears to be disastrous for Jerez and the neighbourhood; the mayor says:—"It is the truth and must be presented to your Excellency in the clearest and strongest manner, that one who has seen his beloved town happy and prosperous and honoured, sees it to-day, with deepest pain, poor and discouraged and near the verge of ruin."

FIRE LOSSES IN THE UNITED STATES.

The year 1887 has been a serious one for the fire offices in the United States, more property being destroyed than in any twelve months since the great Boston fire fifteen years ago. In New York City something like a million sterling was paid away in fire indemnities by the insurance companies, and in comparison with the amount of the premiums equally heavy payments were made to cover losses by the offices in Philadelphia, Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis, and St. Paul. The premium receipts in many cases have been more than exhausted and the reserves trenched upon.

THE COST OF CARRYING WHEAT.

It is a striking fact that the cost of the carriage of wheat from New York to the United Kingdom has fallen in fourteen years from 10*s*. 6*d*. per quarter to 2*s*. 6*d*. In 1874 the rate was 10*s*. 6*d*., in 1879 6*s*., in 1885 5*s*., in 1886 4*s*. 3*d*., and now it is just over 2*s*. 6*d*. With the greater firmness in freights it is possible that the rate for wheat may stiffen, but it can never approach the old figures, and hence there is a permanent reason for the lower price of wheat.

THE OLDHAM SPINNING COMPANIES.

Three months ago the stock-takings of the spinning companies in the Oldham district showed very disheartening results, heavy losses having been general. The latest stock-takings show, however, a marked change for the better, fifty-seven concerns having made profits aggregating 50,000*l*. Only three had adverse balances, the total amounting to 534*l*.

THE RUSH FOR BASS'S DEBENTURES.

The City has not had in the case of Bass a repetition of the Guinness and Allsopp scramble, but considering the limited issue the rush has been proportionately great. The exact figures are not yet known, but the lowest estimate puts the offers for the issue at fifteen times the amount required, while some declare that the £910,000 of debentures have been applied for thirty times over. For the million and a half of Allsopp's ordinary and preference shares offered to the public, the applications exceeded 100 millions. In the present case it is more than ever certain that only the trade will receive an allotment. The quotation in the market is 117-19, or 10-12 over the issue price, a difference sufficient to account for the extent of the applications.

A RICH FIND OF TIN.

With tin at about £160 per ton the discovery of a rich find of the metal at Herberton, in North Queensland, has naturally given rise to a good deal of excitement in the district. According to a Queensland paper a seam of pure tin 4½ in. thick has been found. Herberton is in the centre of the northern tin fields, situated on the Wild River, about eighty-five miles south-west of Port Douglas and fifty-five west by south of Cairns. Mining was first commenced in Herberton in 1880. A large number of lodes are now at work, and the yield of tin is very large.

LORD BRAMWELL ON BIMETALLISM

ON the 18th January before the London Chamber of Commerce, an address was delivered by Mr. J. H. Norman, on "The present position of the universal currency dilemma and the probable results of the possible future action in connexion with the same." Lord Bramwell presided, and, in the course of his remarks, said,—Mr. Norman has collected an immense number of very important facts in reference to the question he has brought before us, and a series of very valuable arguments, but if I may judge by my own feelings, I think that what he has said or written is more a matter to be studied by us at home than considered in the course of a lecture—that is, with advantage. There is one remark to which he attaches, and reasonably, much value, but I think it may be overestimated. He has laid evidence before you to show that silver may be produced at a cost of 6d. an ounce. I think that is extremely probable, but it does not follow from that that the price would be regulated by that 6d. cost of production. The price of any article—silver, wheat, or what not—that is produced from the land is regulated by that which is the least profitable—land, if you talk of agricultural produce; a mine, if you talk of mining produce. The price, that is to say, will be governed, not by the most productive mine or field that you have, but by the least productive mine or field which is worth working. In other words, the theory of rent is applicable to the case of a silver or gold mine as it is to the case of a wheat field. Therefore, though it should be the case that silver might be produced at 6d. an ounce in some mines, the only consequence would be that the owner of those mines would receive a very large rent, but the price of the silver produced would be regulated by the cost of producing it in the least profitable of all mines. No doubt, if there is a mine or many mines that can produce silver at 6d. an ounce, it will have a tendency to throw the less productive mines out of work, and eventually have a tendency to bring down the price of silver. It is therefore an important matter to bear in mind in considering how far a monometallic silver currency is desirable. Being such a strong monometallist, I ought not perhaps to have followed the lecturer immediately. Mr. Norman says in a paper from which I thought he was going to quote that "the following conditions appear to be requisite for a sound satisfactory metallic currency:—1. That the signs of the standard metal, by which I mean instruments of no cost value in comparison with their exchange value, such as bank notes payable on demand, are convertible into standard metal at the will of the holder. 2. That there are in each country mints, or other machinery, for giving unlimited circulation through any person or persons to the standard metal in whatever form it may be received from other countries. 3. That each country should have but one standard metal. 4. That standard metal as coin, or otherwise, is legal tender in unlimited quantities." I agree with all those four points. I would only venture to add one which I think is intended to be included here—that is to say, that there should not be an unlimited power of issuing notes. Suppose you permit a certain quantity, as in England, to be issued without a backing of gold, any amount issued beyond that should involve this consequence—a retirement of gold from the market, in effect from currency, or that which could be turned into currency. That was a great argument of Lord Overstone in his evidence before the Committees of the House of Commons. I agree with the five proposals of Mr. Norman. It seems to me that this question is a purely British one. I protest against considering it in a cosmopolitan point of view, or an international point of view, except in so far as it may be beneficial for our country and our commerce. I cannot at all see why we should trouble ourselves to consider what will be good for other nations. There is a remarkable proceeding going on at the present moment in connexion with which we are doing our best to arrange matters so that we shall give more for our sugar than we do at present. (Hear, hear.) There may be some good reason for that for what I know, but I do not want to see that example imitated needlessly. In my judgment, what we ought to consider is what will be good for this country. I do not wish to speak cynically, and say one should have no regard for the interests of our fellow-creatures, but I say let your broad, general view be to take care of your own interests. Depend upon it, if you do not you will not find yourself fairly treated. I repeat, this question is a British one. As to local bimetallism, I do not suppose any one says that we could have bimetallism in one country. France did it after a sort of fashion with the help of other silver-using countries—a condition of thing, however, that exists no longer. Bimetallism, as defined by Mr. Gibbs—whose opinion is of the greatest value upon this matter, though I do not agree with him—is that you must have an unlimited coinage of two metals. You have not that in France now. The silver coinage there is a token money; it does not pass according to its intrinsic value, as it did in former times. France now is substantially monometallic, and its currency is gold. You cannot have a local bimetallism, but it is said that you can have an international bimetallism if you have got a sufficient number of minters. But there is the difficulty. What would be a sufficient number of minters? I do not think that, theoretically, it is impossible, but I think if we wait till we get a sufficient number of States to agree, we may trouble ourselves very little about it as a matter of practical business. Every one says that this international bimetallism must be in the ratio of 15½ of silver to one of gold. Both Mr. Gibbs and Mr. Grenfell say that that must be the ratio, and if you ask them why they will give you a variety of reasons—that it has been so, that it was the sort of ratio between the actual values of silver and gold in France, that it is something like the ratio in America, and that it was in a sense the ratio in Germany when Germany was silver monometallic. I do not see that that is very good reasoning; at all events, not good reasoning that should affect us Englishmen. The answer comes very much to this, that you must, if you have bimetallism, have a ratio of 15½ to one. I feel inclined to meet that by saying, Then I will not have bimetallism at that ratio. Bimetallists say that the effect of bimetallism with a ratio of 15½ to 1 would be to lower the exchange value of gold and to raise the exchange value of silver. So that every man who is now a creditor for £1 would be a creditor for a smaller value. I think they put the possible loss, or difference, at 10 per cent. Thus, every man who now has owing to him £100 would be a creditor for an exchangeable value of £90. They say that that would be a good thing. In my opinion, however, it would be a very bad, cruel, and wrong thing. A sort of alteration in the condition of things making one set of men richer than they were, and another set poorer is sure to be followed by this—that the men who have become richer would become more easy purchasers, and those who have become poorer would be driven to sell. One of the most extraordinary arguments I have heard from bimetallists is in connexion with what they say happened 70 years ago, when we put our currency in order and redeemed our paper. There may be some present who remember when gold was at a premium in England, but fortunately we are now better off. Bimetallists say that what was done then made all debtors worse off and all creditors better off, and, therefore, they argue, it would be fair now to make creditors worse off and debtors better off. I really cannot help telling you a story I have told before respecting this, about a learned lawyer on his deathbed, who said, "Well, I have won a great many verdicts I ought not to have won, but then I have lost a great many I ought not to have lost, so upon the whole justice has been done." (Laughter.) It should be remembered that what was done 70 years ago was done *bona fide* for currency purposes, for altering the bad condition of the currency. What is proposed to be done now is, in effect, to depreciate the currency, though it would be attended with the consequences I have suggested. There is another point. We are vast creditors of the foreigner. I suppose we have £100,000,000 a year paid to us for our investments. Are we to reduce that amount every year by 10 per cent. What are we to get in return? There are two points in connexion with which a change the direction advocated by bimetallists would be beneficial if it could be brought about without any disadvantage. At present if a man deals with India he no doubt deals in a speculative way, because when he has to be paid in silver the silver may have altered in value more than it would if there were an international currency of gold and silver with a fixed ratio between them. The speculative feature is made less mischievous or difficult to the merchant by the action of banks, which will give him a definite value for his silver at a particular time. No doubt he has to pay for that, and it does not entirely remove the friction. That is one point in connexion with which a change would be beneficial; and the other point is this—silver has not fallen in India. The man in India who was content with a certain amount of silver for his wheat is still content with that amount of silver for the same quantity of wheat. That is because the exchangeable value of silver in his hands, in his neighbourhood, is the same to him as it was when silver was worth 33 per cent. more in Europe than it is now. There is this sort of inconvenience, however—that there is no greater power of taxation in India than there was before, because the people who are taxed have no more silver than they had before. If you take a rupee from them they lose as much as when the rupee was worth about 6d. more than it is now; but when the Government gets the rupee, it cannot change it for the old 1s. 10½d., but only for about 1s. 5d. The Government of India is therefore in a difficulty, having the same amount of debt to pay on and only being able to levy the same amount of taxations as before in face of the lower value of the rupee. If, therefore, one can see silver rise without any attendant disadvantage it would be a good thing to get rid of that difficulty. It seems to me, however, that we must look on both sides of the question. We must not only see if there is some good to be got, but whether that some good—however certain it might be, instead of being problematical—is more than countervailed by the possible mischief done. It seems to me that I have suggested the grevious unfairness of taking away from every man who is a creditor. Then, the most able and competent persons entertain the fear that great injury might be done to the commerce of this country, as the great centre and exchange of the world if we introduce bimetallism here. If it did so happen that the cost value of silver all round got to be about 6d. an ounce, I suppose that all the gold would go, possibily would go abroad to comparatively uncivilised countries for hoarding, and would be used for what is called the arts. One word more, and I have done. If we have a bimetallic currency, silver will get into circulation, and it is vain to suppose it will not. The consequence will be that we shall be—pestered, I was going to say—but worried, with a silver currency in addition to the gold one which we find so convenient for us. I do think it is the most hazardous proposal in the world to change our mono-metallic currency. I think the proposal is full of danger, and I can see no good from it except in so far as India is connected, as I have mentioned.

A gentleman in the body of the meeting inquired what monometallists recommended to get us out of our difficulty, seeing that gold was said to be steadily appreciating.

Lord Bramwell replied that he did not believe that gold was appreciating. He thought there were the best reasons for an opinion to the contrary, and he would refer the gentleman who had asked the question to a paper written by Mr. William Fowler—a most convincing argument in his (the speaker's) opinion. Nor did he believe there was any meaning in the expression that there was not gold enough for currency purposes.

CRAWFORD MARKET PRICE CURRENT.

	Maximum Rates					
	Rs.	a.	p.			
DAILY PRICES—BEEF—						
Prime pieces, 1st sort, per lb	0	3	6			
Do. 2nd sort, per lb	0	2	6			
Briskets and Round, 1st sort, per lb.	0	2	6			
Do. do. 2nd sort, per lb.	0	1	6			
Beefsteak (under part), per lb	0	5	0			
Do. (round), per lb	0	1	3			
Meat for soup, per lb.	0	1	3			
Shins, large, each	0	4	0			
Do. small, each	0	3	6			
Tongues, fresh, each	0	4	0			
Do. salt, each	0	7	6			
Suet, 1st sort, each	0	6	0			
Do. 2nd sort, each	0	3	6			
Liver, each	0	3	0			
Heart, each	0	1	6			
Kidneys, each	0	1	0			
Sweet bread per each	0	4	0			
Marrow Bones, each	0	1	0			
Briskets and Round, 1st sort, for salting, per lb	0	1	9			
Do. do. 2nd sort, do.	0	1	6			
Oxtail, each	0	2	6			
Sirloir, per lb	0	3	6			
Fore Ribs, each	0	3	3			
Beef Salt, English	0	7	0			
MUTTON—	1st Sort.			2nd Sort.		
Saddle, per lb	0	4	0	0	2	6
Leg, Loin, Shoulder, and Neck, per lb.	0	3	0	0	2	3
Liver and Heart, 1st sort, each	0	3	0	0	2	3
Do. do. 2nd sort, each	0	2	3	0	2	0
Breast large	0	2	6	0	2	0
Do. small	0	2	3	0	1	9
Head, each	0	3	6	...		
Kidneys, each	0	1	0	0	1	0
Suet, per lb	0	3	0	0	3	0
PORK (FRESH AND SALT)—						
Pigs, (Roasted), each	3	8	0			
Do. Head, per lb	0	2	0			
Sausages, per lb	0	4	0			
Bacon, per lb	0	4	0			
Pigsfeet, Salt or Fresh, per set	0	6	0			
Do. Lard, per lb	0	6	0			
Pork, Salt, English	0	12	0			
Boiled Lard, per lb	0	8	0			
SUGAR—						
Coffee, 1st sort, per seer	0	12	0			
Do. 2nd sort, per seer	0	10	0			
Sugarcandy, 1st sort, per seer	0	3	0			
Do. 2nd sort, per seer	0	2	6			
Sugar, soft, 1st sort, per seer	0	1	6			
Do. do. 2nd sort, per seer	0	1	3			
Do. do. brown, per seer	0	1	3			
Do. Mauritius, per seer	0	1	6			
Tea, Hill, per lb	0	14	0			
Do. 1st sort, per lb	0	12	0			
Do. 2nd sort, per lb	0	8	0			
Sago, per seer	0	1	9			
BREAD—						
Loaves, 1st sort, 13 oz., each	0	1	9			
Do. 2nd sort, 13 oz., each	0	1	6			
Do. brown, each	0	2	0			
Flour, Wheat, per seer	0	1	3			
Do. do. 2nd sort, per seer	0	1	0			
Bolong, 1st, sort per seer	0	1	3			
Do. 2nd sort, per seer	0	1	0			
Biscuits, Poona, per lb	0	5	0			
Do. Bombay, per lb	0	2	6			
Do. Poona, Mixed, per lb	0	4	0			
Flour, Rice, 1st sort, per seer	0	0	8			
Bajri, Rice, per lb	0	0	[illegible]			
GRAIN—						
Wheat, 1st sort, per phurra	4	8	0			
Do. 2nd sort, per phurra	4	0	0			
Do. 3rd sort, per phurra	3	8	0			
Gram, Jambooser, per phurra	4	0	0			
Do. Ghogharry per phurra	3	4	0			
Do. Ghautee, per phurra	3	8	0			
Do. Dall, per phurra	4	4	0			
Coolty (Horse Gram), per phurra	2	0	0			
Ooreed Ghoghary	3	4	0			
Do. Dall, per phurra	5	0	0			
Mutt, Ghautee, per phurra	3	0	0			
Bajree, Ghautee, per phurra	3	0	0			
Do. Bhownuggur, per phurra	4	8	0			
Rice, Jerasal, 1st sort	6	4	0			
Do. 2nd sort, per phurra	5	8	0			
Do. Common, per phurra	4	4	0			
Do. Bengal, 1st sort, pr. phurra	4	8	0			
Do. do. 2nd sort, pr. phurra	4	0	0			
Paddy, or Rice in husk, 1st sort, per phurra	1	8	0			
Do. do. 2nd sort, per phurr	1	2	0			
Barley (new), per phurra	2	4	0			
Do. (old) do.	2	0	0			
Oats, per phurra	4	8	0			
Jowaree or Cholum or Jonaloo, per phurra	2	4	0			
Linseed Oil, country, per phurra	4	4	0			
PICKLES, COUNTRY.						
Mango, per seer	0	1	0			
Lime, per seer	0	1	0			
Mixed, per seer	0	0	9			
Papads, large, per seer	0	1	3			
Do. small, per seer	0	1	3			
Salt, 1st sort, per seer	0	0	9			
Do. 2nd sort, per seer	0	1	0			
Do. pounded, per seer	0	1	6			

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"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL." is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried.

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HISTORY OF THE PARSIS INCLUDING THEIR MANNERS, CUSTOMS, RELIGION AND PRESENT POSITION, BY DOSABHAI FRAMJI KARAKA, C. S. I. With coloured and other illustrations. IN TWO VOLUMES. PUBLISHED BY MACMILLAN & Co., LONDON *BOMBAY GAZETTE* OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Rampart-row.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, FEB. 14.

CONSOLS were ⅛ higher in London yesterday at 102⅜; and in Paris, Rentes advanced ¼, say to 106⅝. Rupee Securities had further declined ⅛ per cent. in Fours, and ½ in Four-and-a-half per cents, at £68⅜, and 72¼, respectively. Silver, however, was still at 44 1-16d. per oz. Indian Sterling Loan was unchanged at 104½.

In General Produce, Wheat was dull, but the quotations wired show no change from those of last week. Linseed was easier, and Calcutta Seed to arrive was 3d. per quarter lower *via* the Canal, and 6d. down by the Cape route. Rapeseed was dull, and 3d. per quarter cheaper to arrive.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady last evening, the Sales having reached the morning's estimate of 10,000 bales and included 1,000 Surats. The quotations wired show no change whatever in the price of ready stuff; but American Arrivals come 1-32d. higher in all positions. Manchester had been firm at previous prices.

Quotations in New York were the same as on last Friday, viz., 10⅝ for spot Mid-Uplands, and 10·79 for June Futures. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were heavy compared with last year on the corresponding day, though light as against the year before, the following being the figures:—

	1888	1887	1886
Monday's Receipts ...	15,000	11,000	24,000
Two days' do.	29,000	26,000	41,000
Since 1st Sept 1887	4,693,000	4,608,000	4,353,000

Here we have had a steady market for the staple, and in a few cases some advance in prices has been established. There has been some demand from exporters for Broach, for March delivery; but other descriptions are not wanted forward. On the other hand there has been a good enquiry for ready stuff, leading to a considerable business in Bengals and Oomra descriptions. Quotations for the former growth are again partially put up a rupee per candy, and "Good" Julgaum and Barsee (which have been most in request of Oomra kinds), are Re. 1 to Rs. 2 higher. Bombay pressed Dhollera, for April delivery, is Re. 1 lower; but Bhownuggur and up-country pressed Dhollera show no change. The reported purchases comprise nearly 1,000 bales of Bengals, at Rs. 173 to Rs. 180 per candy; 500 bales each of Julgaum, and Barsee, at Rs. 203-5, and Rs. 224½, respectively; a few hundred bales of Khangaum, at Rs. 210-12; and a little Jambooser at Rs. 230, and Amli ginned at Rs. 219½. A few hundred bales each of Old Compta and Dharwar, at Rs. 169 for the former and Rs. 197 for the latter, have been taken by the Mills. The official quotations this afternoon were as follows;—

	Fine.	Fully Good.	Good.	Delivery.
Bengals	181-2	176-7	172-3	Rdy and Feb.
Do.	184-5	177-8	...	March.
Akola	...	215	210	Feb.-Mar.
Sheagaum	...	214	209	do.
Khangaum	...	218	213	do.
Julgaum	...	209	203	do.
Barsee	...	220	213	do.
Broach	240	...	230	March.
Bhownuggur	221	213	...	February.
Dhollera	220	210	202	March.
Bombay pressed ...	213	204	195	April.
Dharwar	...	...	206-7	May.
Westerns	...	...	190-9	do.

WHEAT.—An insignificant business in old Ekdani between dealers is all that is reported, and the market is dull all round, though the old rates are still quoted.

SEEDS.—*Linseed* is steady again, but there has been no further movement in prices, and very little business is passing. *Rapeseed* and *Gingelly* are not enquired for, and are dull at previous quotations.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	11,865	bales.
Wheat	12,511	cwt.
Linseed	10,828	"
Rapeseed	895	"
Gingelly	10,107	"
Groundnuts	7,150	"

FREIGHTS continue very quiet. Business is reported to have been done for Marseilles at 17s. 6d. to 18s. per ton; but generally quotations are the same as yesterday evening for ready business; and we find no increase of enquiry for forward tonnage.

EXCHANGE has been quiet, and a partial further decline of 1-32d. in rates has been established. Some ready Wire Transfer was done in the earlier part of the day at yesterday's closing rate; but we now quote 1-32d. lower. 3 months' sight Credits were saleable, for the mail, to one buyer, at 1s. 5d., the general quotation for February-March having been 1s. 5 1-32d. The market closes weak at the following quotations for ready business:—

Bank Bills on demand......		1s. 4½d.	per rupee.
Do.	Telegraphic......	1s. 4 27-32d.	"
Do.	3 months' sight.	1s. 4 15-16d.	"
Credits	do. ...	1s. 4 31-32d.	"
Francs	do. ...	1·79½	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened at 97 7-16 for four per cents. for cash, and for the early March account, but the rate afterwards hardened to 97½, which is the closing price this evening, the quotation for the end of March account being 97¾. 103¼ is the nominal price of 4½ per cents.

SHARES.—There has been a good speculative enquiry for Mill Scrip to-day, which has resulted in an advance in prices in all but one or two instances. Empress shares have advanced Rs. 25; Framjee Petit and Queen, Rs. 15; Alliance and Ripon, Rs. 10; and Imperial, Khandeish, and Lackmidas Khimji, Rs. 5 each. New Great Eastern have declined Rs. 5. In Press Shares, Sind are Rs. 15 higher; New Berar are Rs. 12½ down; and Mercautile have declined Rs. 3¾. Bapty Brothers Flour have moved up Rs. 2.

NOTES ON INDIAN LAND REVENUE. A PLEA OR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY, BY TODAR MAL. Price Re. 1. Postage half anna.

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DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Sick Headaches and Giddiness.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Costiveness and Stomach Pains.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Indigestion and Flatulency.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS may be taken at all times without restraint from business or pleasure.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS should be kept ready at hand, as a dose of Aperient Medicine given in time will frequently prevent a severe illness.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "Dr. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS," in a green bottle, wrapped in green paper, and having the name and address "William Lambert, 8, King William-street, Charing Cross" engraved on the Government Stamp. Do not, therefore purchase without seeing the Government Stamp over the cork of the bottle.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BOURCHIER—February 6, at Bolarum, the wife of Lieutenant A. C. F. Bourchier, 1st Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, of a daughter.

DILLON—February 6, at Meerut, the wife of Lieutenan G.F. Dillon, 26th Punjab Infantry, of a son.

PULLEY—February 3, at Almorah, the wife of Major Charles Pulley, 1st Battalion, 3rd Gurkhas, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

SANDYS—WINTER—February 9, at St. Stephen's Church, Delhi, by the Ven'ble Archdeacon Tribe, assisted by the Rev. R. R. Winter, M.A., Missionary, S.P.G., and the Rev. A. W. Rebsch, Chaplain, the Rev. Joseph Samuel Sandys, M.A., Senior Chaplain, Dagshai, Punjab, to Lucy, eldest daughter of J. N. Winter, Esq., M.R.C.S., Brighton.

DEATHS.

CARTER—January 31st, at Rawalpindi, Mr. Jno. Carter, Army Schoolmaster, Royal Sussex Regiment, aged 29 years.

PULLEY—February 7, at Almorah, Edith Marion, wife of Major Charles Pulley, 1st Battalion, 3rd Gurkhas, aged 28 years and 10 months.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1888.

THERE has been for some time past a widespread feeling of dissatisfaction amongst the citizens of Poona with regard to the growing unhealthiness of their city. It is said that the sanitation of the principal city of the Deccan is not what it was ten years ago, and that the sickness from fevers and other diseases is a good deal more than it used to be. This is popularly attributed to the increased dampness of the soil resulting from percolation or leakage from the Kharakwasla canal and its distributing channels, and to the considerable area of ground in the neighbourhood of the city under irrigated crops. Sugarcane cultivation especially is alleged to be most prejudicial to the public health, partly because of the large quantity of water needed for it, and partly because of the offensive nature of the manure used. It has been, therefore, strongly represented that this cultivation should be checked as far as possible, not only within the Municipal and Cantonment limits, but also within a radius of a mile round those limits. The committee appointed by Government has been for a long time investigating the whole question. A quantity of valuable evidence has been collected; and the correspondence that has passed between Government, the Commissioner, and the Municipality evinces the interest that all alike take in this important matter. Finally, on the occasion of the Governor's last visit to Poona, a meeting was held at the Collector's house of the persons who had formed the committee; and in consideration of the representations put forward by them, certain concessions were made by his Excellency with regard to closing some of the distributing irrigation channels. It is to be hoped that the result may be as successful as the promoters of the measure anticipate.

A perusal, however, of the evidence taken before the committee, and of the correspondence that has been carried on between the various authorities concerned, shows that there is room for the widest difference of opinion both as to the facts, and as to the causes to which they have been attributed. In the first place the death-rate has not increased. It stands at 24 per *mille*, while the death-rate in 28 of the largest towns of England in 1883 was 24·9. Deaths alone are, however, it is contended, not a measure of the insanitary condition of a locality; and the question to be considered is whether sickness is on the increase. Here again if we take the number of admissions into the Municipality's and charitable dispensaries, or to the Sassoon hospital, from 1837 to 1885, we find that with the exception of the Nana Peth dispensary the average has not increased; although the steadily increasing number of operations at the Sassoon hospital show that natives are more ready to avail themselves of the advantages of a hospital than they were in times past. It would therefore appear that the existing prevalence of sickness has perhaps been somewhat over-estimated. But on the hypothesis that fevers and other diseases have increased may they be fairly attributed to irrigation and sugarcane cultivation; and if so would the health proportionately improve were the cultivation entirely stopped? There are at all events some grounds for an opposite conclusion. There are a number of houses in the Civil Lines almost surrounded by sugarcane fields, but which are nevertheless remarkably healthy. The insalubrity of the Ghorpurie barracks was so great that they were more than once on the point of being condemned altogether. This was attributed to the sugarcane cultivation that was carried on at no great distance from them. The barracks are now as healthy as they can be, but the sugarcane cultivation goes on as merrily as ever. It is noteworthy too that the Sappers' lines at New Jhansi, which were notorious for their unhealthiness, have now become thoroughly healthy, simply on account of proper attention to cleanliness and sanitation. As regards letting irrigated land go out of cultivation the campagna at Rome is a case in point. While under cultivation it was fairly wholesome. As soon as cultivation ceased it became deadly; and it seems impracticable to restore it to its former hygienic condition. It is at least possible that if the land now under cultivation near Poona were laid waste, sickness would increase instead of decreasing. It is to be observed that when the committee was taken to several places where there was decided dampness due to the close proximity of irrigated fields, in each case, in the Executive Engineer's opinion, these were mere local nuisances, caused by the absence of intercepting drains, and admitting of very easy remedy. Elsewhere a small range of huts near an irrigated garden was found remarkably free from dampness, and this was attributable to a trench dug by the owner of the field behind the huts.

But apart from the question of cultivation there is ample evidence in the papers relating to the subject, that if the city of Poona is not unhealthy it most certainly ought to be so. The greater part of the sullage and waste water of this city, instead of being carried away in a suitable system of drains, is absorbed into the soil. The introduction of the Mutka canal water into the city some twelve years ago immensely increased the quantity of this sullage, simply by the improved water supply for domestic purposes. This is of itself quite sufficient to cause the dampness complained of in the soil; and it is far more dangerous than any possible percolation from irrigated land. The sullage does more than moisten the soil; it corrupts the soil, vitiates the atmosphere, and contaminates the wells. The city receives no less than 750,000 gallons of water a day from the canal; and if there are no proper outlets for the disposal of this mass of fluid the results are obvious. We have spoken of the damage done by sullage. The expression is a mild one, and it would be difficult, without employing stronger terms than we care to use, to describe the abominations which settle in the subsoil of Poona. Household refuse, filth from stables and cow-pens, fouled water from dyeing cloths, dall manufactories, tanneries, the liquid refuse of trades, are among the details reported by the committee. As regards the manufacture of dall, we are told that the water in which the pulse is steeped becomes so putrescent, charged as it is with organic matter, that the stench arising therefrom becomes unbearable. So with the water which is used for dyeing cloths. All these fouled washings are absorbed into the ground; and the effluvia arising from decomposition of the organic matter vitiate the air. There are moreover seventy or more burial grounds within the city; as well as six slaughter houses without proper drains. The public latrines are utterly insufficient in number, and inferior in construction. No less a person than the Commissioner of the Central Division testifies to all this and much more. In a letter to the Secretary of the Municipality he describes the "hideous nuisances" which he observed in a two hours' perambulation about back streets and gullies. In the conservancy and sanitation of its town he states that Poona is notably behind all the other municipalities of the Deccan. The sanitary provisions of the Municipality Act are flagrantly evaded. The staff of halalkhores is insufficient in number, and is entirely uncontrolled. It goes without saying that the entire conservancy system of the city should be at once revised. The mismanagement that we have described is a disgrace to such a community as that of Poona, and cannot be allowed to continue. To talk about the mischief done by irrigation is in the face of these facts altogether misleading and inasmuch as it evades the main point at issue is also mischievous.

THERE is some danger that the success of the West of India Portuguese Railway recently placed in direct communication with the Southern Mahratta Railway system may be jeopardised by a false economy which would prove very disastrous if persevered in. We pointed out last month that only one-half of the breakwater at Marmagoa has been completed, and that until the remaining half is provided there will be no protection for more than two steamers even in ordinary weather. During the monsoon or high winds there is really no protection for even one steamer, and all the business of the new port must be suspended. The cost per foot of the breakwater is £60; the completion of the thousand feet still required would cost £60,000. Yet the harbour works are stopped and the staff employed thereon has been dismissed, and there seems to be no intention of resuming and completing the works. This is very short-sighted policy. But unfortunately it is of a piece with other omissions which mar the utility of the undertaking as a whole, and seriously dim the prospect of a dividend for the railway company. There is a large lagoon close to the terminus which must be filled up in order to obtain room for sidings and sheds adjacent to the quay. At present it is impossible with the limited sidings available to load more than three hundred tons per diem. The filling up of the lagoon will be a protracted operation lasting over several months, but it is not even commenced. The cost will not be more than £10,000, but it appears to stand in the way, for the idea of the new Chairman of the Company, General Trevor, seems to be that no further expenditure of any kind should be incurred until the line pays. The fact is that the line cannot be expected to pay until all the necessary facilities are given for traffic on an adequate scale. If nothing succeeds like success the converse is equally true that nothing is more costly than failure to do business on the only scale that will give a return on the outlay. The sixteen miles of railway up the Portuguese Ghauts has cost £800,000 or some £50,000 per mile. It is a single line, worked on the block system, and for the safety of the working only three trains each way can go over it in the day. Some 1,500 tons of produce only can come down even in the busiest season. Now all the embankments and tunnels and the permanent way are constructed so as to accommodate a second line of rails which could be laid down at a cost of £1,000 per mile—just £16,000 to double the Ghaut line, and quadruple its working capacity. The financial problem is here again allowed to paralyse the company. The estimate for the completion of the whole of the works was drawn up eight years ago. The total cost was set down at £1,350,000; the actual outlay has exceeded this amount by £150,000—largely due to landslips and unexpected difficulties in the heavy work of surmounting the Ghauts. Another £100,000 would double the line on the Ghauts, complete the breakwater and make the harbour secure, and fill in the lagoon. When these necessary works are completed the success of the undertaking will be assured. Until they are completed there is scarcely a possibility of the traffic attaining a volume sufficient to pay working expenses and yield a full dividend.

THE *Quarterly Journal of Veterinary Science in India* continues to do credit to Mr. Steel and his co-editor. In the current number the most important article is an editorial review of the veterinary experiences of the Burma campaign. "Surra" and "Kumri" unfortunately fill prominent places in the review, though the record is not at all as dismal as that of previous wars in Burma, when the veterinary casualties were summed up in the words "Veterinary staff, *nil*, fatalities amongst animals a hundred per cent." The lists of mortality amongst transport animals and cavalry horses have not, so far as we know, been officially made public. But the devastating character of Surra is illustrated in the fact that one regiment of Madras Cavalry, when relieved at the end of 1886, had only seven horses fit to remain in the country. Mr. Steel has the good sense not to speak dogmatically about this destructive disease. One of its symptoms is the presence of an organism in the blood described as a spirilloid, and it is characterised by relapses and an invariable fatality. But whether it has a specific origin or whether it results from generally insanitary conditions is a question on which apparently the last word has yet to be said. The fact that it rarely appeared amongst animals watered from rivers seems to tell in favour of the latter view; so too does the fact that it always followed exposure in the jungles and bad hygiene. The circular which was sent round amongst the Field Force soon after the capture of Mandalay, drawing attention to the low condition of the transport animals, and the necessity of regular feeding and care in management was, at all events, no superfluous direction—no more superfluous, we should say, than would be an official warning to the public, in the presence or imminence of cholera, to clear up their houses, to look to the purity of their water, and to see that their drains are in good order. A campaign so productive in veterinary losses should not be unproductive of veterinary lessons. One lesson certainly is that it does not pay the Transport Department to be incompletely supplied with veterinary aid. Mr. Steel tells us that although at the frontier stations, a civil veterinary officer was occasionally called in, the transport animals at the beginning of the campaign were practically without veterinary supervision. "Ignorant men, scraped up from the lines of pensioned sowars and camp followers, were supposed to be in veterinary charge, drawing pay which ought to have gone to men who knew something at least of animals and their diseases." This looks very much as though the veterinary branch of the service was under-officered during the campaign, and under-officering in that department as in every other is a false economy. It does not pay—any more than it pays, when drawing up an honours list, to omit all reference to the head of a department on which so much depends as the veterinary.

WHEN will the Bengal press be reasonable, and—what is more—truthful? A Calcutta native daily, in attempting to estimate the career of Lord Dufferin, charges him with having set the Hindus and Mahomedans by the ears, and with having revived the race feeling of the Ilbert Bill controversy "by allowing the recognized official organs, the *Pioneer* and the *Englishman*, to attack in such objectionable language the National Congress and its promoters." We are not sure that it is necessary to take a serious view of what all the world must know to be an utter misrepresentation of the whole tendency of Lord Dufferin's career. We may point to it, however, as a strange illustration of the conception of liberty of criticism which prevails amongst the journalists who the other day invented the quite baseless rumour that measures for the suppression of the vernacular press were under contemplation by the Government of India. They can shriek over a press censorship which their own imaginations have invented, when it is they who are supposed to be about to be its victims. They invoke this censorship as a blessing and a necessity when it is to some one else that they want it to be applied. As to the "official" character of the papers named, when will Bengali journalists understand that officious though the *Pioneer* and the *Englishman* may be they have absolutely no official character.

THE appointment to the Surgeon-Generalship, in succession to the present incumbent, Dr. Moore, has not yet been made. Three names are, however, mentioned in this connection, of which we may cite two who are supposed to share between them the best chance of the succession—those of Dr. Hewlett and of Dr. J. Pinkerton. If the latter receive the appointment, it is deemed probable that Dr. Turnbull will replace that medical officer at Kurrachee.

IT has been suggested by his Excellency Lord Reay that the Ghaut which has been surmounted by the new Railway shall be called the Braganza Ghaut. His Excellency the Governor-General of Goa has warmly approved of this felicitous and graceful suggestion, which will be acted upon.

H. R. H. THE DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT, accompanied by Sir Howard and Lady Elphinstone, and Captain Herbert, aide-de-camp to H. E. the Commander-in-Chief, visited the High Court yesterday and sat on the bench of the Session Court from 4 to 5-30 p.m. during the trial of a murder case.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF PORTUGUESE INDIA, accompanied by H. E. the Governor of Bombay and Lady Reay, visited H. M. S. Turquoise, now lying in the harbour. A salute was fired from the vessels as the distinguished gentlemen left for shore.

THE weather in Bombay during the past couple of days has been very much warmer than it was last week. In the Deccan the temperature has risen so rapidly as to constitute an unpleasant foretaste of the misery of the hot weather. Secunderabad is at the present moment the hottest place in the whole of India, a temperature of 98 having been registered this week.

THE Installation meeting of Lodge Rising Star of Western India will be held on Thursday, the 23rd inst., when Worshipful Brother M. M. Bhownagree, C.I.E., will be installed Worshipful Master for the ensuing year. His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught has accepted an invitation to be present. The Lodge Rising Star is the oldest Lodge in Bombay but one, having been founded nearly half a century ago by the late Dr. Burns and Mr. Manockjee Cursetjee.

ARRANGEMENTS are now being made for the distribution of the Jubilee medals presented by Mr. Shivlal Motilal. There are altogether twelve thousand of the medals, and are intended for presentation to the children who attended the Jubilee School Feast in Bombay. As a preliminary step, Lieut.-Col. Portman has requested the managers, headmasters, and inspectors of the various schools to let him know the number of children of each school, so that the medals may be distributed in fair and equal proportions.

THE Gaekwar of Baroda will arrive in Bombay by the next mail, and after spending a week or ten days at his capital will go to the Neilgherries for a short stay.

COLONEL SIR OLIVER ST. JOHN took charge of the Residency of Baroda on the 28th ult. Colonel Berkeley, the retiring Resident, leaves for Europe by the next mail.

As a marriage party was proceeding near the village of Samana, in the Maharaja of Patiala's State, it was attacked by dacoits, who are reported to have cut off the bridegroom's hands to get possession of his bangles, and cut the throat of the bride and wounded the rest of the party.

ANOTHER robbery of money and jewellery, to the extent of Rs. 6,000, has occurred in Benares. In this instance the thief confessed to having carried away the things while the occupant of the house was bathing in the Ganges during the time of the festival. The thief brought the money, gold coins, and bars, jewellery, &c., tied in a cloth, a distance of over four miles, and buried the parcel on the banks of the Burna Nadi, in the civil station, where it was unearthed by the police.

THE new contract for the conveyance of the mails between England and Australia has been concluded between the Postmaster-General and the Orient Steam Navigation Company. The service under the contract will be fortnightly, commencing the 1st of February, and will alternate with a similar service to be performed by the Peninsular and Oriental Company together, making a regular weekly service both ways. The payment will be £85,000 per annum to each of the two companies, and the contract is for seven years.

CONSEQUENT on Mr. Paul's absence on the mission to the Sikkim Raja, Mr. B. Geidt has been posted temporarily to Darjeeling as Joint Magistrate, previous to taking up the Judgeship of Rajshahye.

MR. S. JACOB, on return from furlough, has been placed on special duty in the Finance Department, where work in connection with the Budget is very heavy just now.

ALL the Provincial Governments have now sent in their budgets to the Finance Department. They have not yet been finally dealt with, the custom being to settle them provisionally at the end of January and take them up a second time at the end of February. It is satisfactory to know that the Governments without exception are in comfortable circumstances. Bombay and Madras are even flourishing.

THE President of the Madras Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association has applied for a Government grant-in-aid of the schools at the Settlements of Whitefield and Saumond, and the Resident of Mysore has been asked by Government whether there is any objection to these schools being placed under the inspection of the Madras Educational Department, with a view to the provisions of the Grant-in-aid Code being made applicable to them.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE RADICAL DEMONSTRATION.

LONDON, FEB. 14.

The Radical Demonstration in Hyde Park yesterday was conducted in a very orderly manner.

The Procession, which escorted Mr. Sullivan and the other Nationalists from Euston Square station to the appointed place of meeting, numbered quite fifteen thousand persons.

Mr. James Stuart, member for Houndsditch, Mr. H. L. W. Lawson, member for St. Pancras West, and others of the principal Radical members of the House of Commons took a prominent part in the proceedings.

WRONGFUL ARREST OF AN M. P.

The House of Commons last night voted by a majority of 95 that the apology tendered by the Government for the erroneous arrest of Mr. Patrick O'Brien in mistake for Mr. James Gilhooly, member for West Cork, on Friday, was sufficient amends and that it was not necessary to refer the matter to a Committee on Privilege.

MR. PARNELL.

The debate on Mr. Parnell's motion on the working of the Crimes Act has been adjourned. In his speech he maintained that Lord Carnarvon had in 1885 declared to him in the course of conversation that the establishment of an Irish Parliament would be the only way of solving the Irish difficulty.

SIR MICHAEL HICKS-BEACH.

It is generally understood that Sir Michael Hicks-Beach will be appointed to succeed Lord Stanley of Preston as President of the Board of Trade when that nobleman proceeds to Canada to take up his duties as Governor-General of the Dominion.

THE "PRIVILEGE" QUESTION.

The Speaker of the House of Commons has ruled that the arrests that have been made of certain Irish members do not constitute a breach of privilege.

THE TURKISH COMMISSIONER TO BULGARIA.

CONSTANTINOPLE, FEB. 13.

The appointment by the Porte of Kiazim Bey as Turkish Commissioner at Sofia has been annulled in deference to the wishes of Russia, who raised objections to this act of the Turkish Government.

THE TONQUIN CREDIT.

PARIS, FEB. 13.

The Chamber of Deputies passed the Tonquin Credit vote by a majority of eight votes.

M. Tirard said he would refuse to be answerable for what might occur were the country evacuated.

ITALY AND ABYSSINIA.

CAIRO, FEB. 13.

Ras-Alula is reported to be arrived at Asmara.

The Negus is still at Adowah.

LONDON, FEB. 14.

The Statement that Italy is recalling her troops from Massowah is not in accordance with facts.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, FEB. 12.

The Hall Line steamer Merton Hall left here this afternoon.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Grant left here for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta, this morning.

PLYMOUTH, FEB. 13.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Rossetta arrived here this morning.

PORT SAID, FEB. 12.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Kerbela, homeward bound from Bombay and Karachi, left here this afternoon.

SUEZ, FEB. 12.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Brindisi arrived here from Colombo this morning.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Forbes left here for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta, yesterday evening.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Sinclair left here, outward bound, this evening.

FEB. 13.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Cathay, from Bombay, arrived here this morning.

SINGAPORE, FEB. 14.

The Italian steamer Bormida left here for Hongkong this morning.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, FEB. 13.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day closed steady. Surats steady.

Good Fair Dhollera	4⅛
The Manchester Market has been firm.	
3 per cent. Consols for account	102⅞
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	104½
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	68⅞
4½ per cent. do.	72½
4½ per cent. French Rentes	106⅞
Bar Silver	44 1-16

A CORRESPONDENT at Bangalore states that robberies at the Cantonment Railway Station are becoming quite notorious. Scarcely a day passes without one or more incidents of this unpleasant kind occurring. A parcel sent in the ordinary course by passenger train to Bangalore, was stolen from the railway premises before it could be delivered. And only Friday night, a passenger lost a bag from the seat of a second-class carriage at the platform itself. The passenger placed the bag on the seat, and then took a turn up and down the platform with some friends. On his return to the carriage the bag was gone. In this case, it seems as if some one had climbed up the off-side of the carriage, abstracted the bag through the window, and then disappeared among the goods trucks beyond; and yet coolies were employed in loading and unloading these very goods' trucks at the time the theft occurred.

AN ordinary general meeting of the Bombay Ice Manufacturing Company was held yesterday, when the directors' report for the half-year ended 31st December, 1887, was submitted to the shareholders for their approval. After some discussion on certain items in the account, the report was adopted, on the motion of the chairman, Mr. Nanabhoy B. Jeejeebhoy. A long debate ensued on a proposal brought forward by Mr. R. N. Khote as one of the directors of the company, altering the terms of the remuneration paid to Messrs. C. H. B. Forbes and Company, who are the secretaries and agents. Under the present arrangements they receive a monthly office allowance of Rs. 750, besides 3 per cent. commission on the nett profits; while, according to Mr. Khote's proposal, the shareholders were asked to reduce the monthly allowance to Rs. 500, and raise the percentage of commission from 3 to 10. Mr. Khote endeavoured to demonstrate by figures that the new arrangement would be on the whole advantageous to the company, and especially so when the profits made by them are not large. He admitted that in prosperous years, when the profits went beyond a certain percentage, the secretaries and agents would get more remuneration than what they would obtain under the old system. Mr. Duxbury vehemently opposed this proposition, contending that the shareholders would eventually be great losers, if they were to accept it. Mr. R. A. Willis, a representative of the firm of secretaries and agents, informed the meeting that if the shareholders did not like to carry Mr. Khote's proposal, his firm was quite willing to work under the existing terms. Eventually, Mr. Craigie proposed some modifications in the proposition, which, he thought, would then be acceptable to the shareholders. Mr. Khote hereupon withdrew his proposition, and the meeting terminated after passing a vote of thanks to the chairman, the directors, and the secretaries and agents, for their management of the company. We hold over a detailed report of the proceedings.

MILITARY NEWS.

THE Benares Volunteers have just concluded a most successful two days' prize meeting. The principal prizes were a Henri-Martini sporting rifle, presented by Colonel Branson, commanding the station, which was won by Volunteer Lish; the Civil Service Cup, presented by the Civilians of Benares, won by Sergeant DeCastro; and the Ladies' prize, won by Corporal Joseph.

AN exchange of battalions has been sanctioned between Major H. Kilgour, 1st Battalion, and Major A. Chancellor, 2nd Battalion, Northumberland Fusiliers.

CAPTAIN E. WHELER, 2nd Battalion Royal Sussex Regiment, has been appointed Adjutant of the Lancashire Volunteer Rifles.

LIEUTENANT C. E. RADCLYFFE, Rifle Brigade, has been posted to the 4th Battalion of his regiment.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL A. TOWER, 1st Battalion Suffolk Regiment, has been appointed to the command of the Kasauli Depôt, *vice* Major G. W. N. Rogers, permitted to resign.

CAPTAIN R. H. BERESFORD, Royal Welsh Fusiliers, has been appointed Station Staff Officer at Ranikhet, *vice* Captain H. Ringwood, whose tenure of the appointment has expired. Major T. H. Kirby, Cheshire Regiment, will be placed on the retired list on the 23rd March, 1888, under the age clause of the Royal Warrant.

CAPTAIN J. WILLCOCKS, 1st Battalion Leinster Regiment, has been appointed Adjutant of his battalion, *vice* Captain J. Shakespear, resigned.

CAPTAIN J. S. WILLET, 1st Dragoon Guards, and Captain A. G. Braithwaite, 2nd Battalion Northumberland Fusiliers, have been ordered home for depot duty.

THE following transfers and postings of Royal Engineer officers of the Military Works Department have been ordered:—Captain F. N. Maude from the Lahore Division is transferred to the Quetta Division; Lieutenant J. A. Gibbon, from the Lucknow to the Sibi division. Lieutenant E.A. Edgell, from the Head-Quarters to the Bombay Defence Division; and Lieutenant C. E. Norton, on return to India, is posted to the Presidency and Oudh Command.

THE Commander-in-Chief got to Cawnpore on Friday night, and on Saturday morning inspected the troops and barracks. Sir Thomas Baker, who was with him, left in the evening and arrived on Sunday morning at Allahabad. Sir Frederick Roberts was to leave at midnight for Agra.

THE annual prize-shooting of the Nagpur Volunteers took place on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday last. The prizes were distributed by Mrs. Lindsay Neil; but the usual speech was not made, owing to the Commissioner's absence in camp.

OWING to the growth of work in the dispensing preparations and packing departments of the Madras Medical Store Depots, consequent on the annexation of Upper Burma, the Madras Government has approved of the re-organization of the department, which involves a monthly additional expense to the extent of Rs. 283-4.

THE Nagpur forces, under General Bengough, marched into camp on Wednesday near Nagpur. They were divided into two forces:—The right half-battalion of the 2nd Middlesex, the 20th Madras Infantry and half the 2nd Madras Lancers composed the White force; while the left half-battalion of the Middlesex Regiment, the 23rd Madras Infantry, and the other half of the Lancers formed the Grey force. The White force camp was at Tilankhery, and that of the Grey force at Ambarjhere. A sham fight took place on Thursday, when the White force was defeated. A bonfire and a sing-song ended that day's proceedings. On Friday the combined forces attacked a neighbouring hill, which had been provided with a dummy battery and men. The action, which was well fought, lasted three hours. Sports took place in the afternoon, when the Grey force was again victorious.

BANGALORE CAMP-OF-EXERCISE.

IMPORTANT manœuvres have taken place at the camp-of-exercise which is now being held in Bangalore. They were brought to a close with a splendid shamfight near Kristnarajpuram on the 9th instant. The Red army having beaten back the Grey and held Kristnarajpuram ford, were to strengthen their position and protect the advance on Bangalore, which they were invading. Accordingly yesterday morning they took up a strong position on and about the rocky heights four miles south-east of Kristnarajpuram station to receive the attack of the Grey army from the south-west; these were to endeavour to drive the Reds back and re-take the ford. A correspondent gives the following account of the operations:—

The operations covered a considerable extent of country, the outposts of the Red force being six miles from the centre. The Grey army advanced north-east under splendid cover of woods, plantations, and mounds, throwing out scouts and videttes who had frequent brushes with the enemy. At nine o'clock the Grey force, after wading knee-deep through the stream, deployed in the open behind the hill facing the Red's position. The latter's left rested on the rocky height near the village of Sonnenhalli, commanding the surrounding country for miles. Here were a battery of horse artillery and the 25th Madras Infantry, well under cover afforded by the height of the rock. The 12th Madras Infantry extended their line to the right; beyond them the Pioneers occupied the casuarina plantation, and the 21st Hussars and the Mysore Silladar Horse held the right flank approach to Kristnarajpuram ford, which was thus effectually barred, and left a formidable task for the Greys to break through. After a feint with his cavalry on the right of the Red line Colonel Straubenzee, commanding the Greys, made up his mind that the way to Kristnarajpuram lay by turning the left flank of the Reds on the heights of Sonnenhalli. The Grey infantry were pushed forward rapidly, while a battery opened fire on the Red's horse artillery on the heights from the opposite ridge, a squadron of Hussars moving round the left flank of the Red to the village of Sonnenhalli. Two guns followed later on to the same position. The Grey guns now opened fire from the village on the Red force holding the heights and at the same time the Grey infantry pushed on to closer quarters, pouring in a terrific fire on the garrison on the rock. The artillery and infantry on this position replied as fiercely, directing a steady fire on the approaching enemy, who had pushed on to the foot of the rock; and the din was simply deafening just before the cease-fire sounded.

Colonel Auchinleck, the umpire-in-chief, now ordered the Grey force to retire a mile or so, putting two guns of the Red's horse artillery out of action. Half an hour later the fight recommenced. The Greys came on gallantly under every cover available, determined to oust the Reds from the position they so stubbornly held on the heights. The artillery took little part in the final struggle, which lay between the infantry. The Oxfordshire Light Infantry with the Grey force reached a long mound of earth facing the Red's position, and, lining the bank with one company, directed a stubborn fire on the heights, under cover of which the main body advanced on the rock. The Red garrison on the rock were then reinforced from the rear, and the fire kept up on the Greys was fearful. The latter at last reached a nullah within a hundred yards of the rock, when cease-fire sounded.

The umpire's verdict was in favour of the Red, whose deadly fire, he said, the Greys could not have withstood in real action. This ended the week's manœuvres.

THE *Madras Mail*, in a highly appreciative notice of Mr. Dayaram Gidurmal's Life of Mr. B. M. Malabari, says:—Through the columns of the *Indian Spectator*, separate publications, and lectures Malabari has become a leader among the Social Reformers who wish to abolish infant marriage and enforced widowhood. These are two great branches of the same Upas tree, for it is the betrothal of infants that leads to so many girls and young women being left widows. A somewhat strict monogamist, both for men and women, Malabari would yet refuse to recognise the betrothals of Indian children as marriages at all, and would leave both boys and girls who have been deprived of their partners free to marry in later life. While preferring one marriage for life only, both for men and women, he would not forbid re-marriage, and both in his poetry and prose writings, and in his articles and speeches, he is one of the most powerful and moving of pleaders for the emancipation of the Indian widow from the privations, sorrows, and dangers which at present surround her. He has many co-workers in this cause throughout the length and breadth of India, and particularly in Madras, where a "Widow Marriage Association" was started nearly twenty years ago by M. Muttusamy Iyer, which, in 1880, was revived by Rajah Sir T. Madava Rao, Dewan Bahadur Rageonath Rao, and others. Some representative Europeans have allied themselves with natives of ability and position in the promotion of this movement, which, at this time, is under the consideration of the Government of India. Among those may be mentioned Mr. T. E. Slater, of the London Mission, Bangalore, the zeal and eloquence of whose advocacy rival those of Malabari himself.

LADY REAY'S FANCY FAIR.

THE work of dismantling the vast canvas village, which for the past week has ornamented the Oval, was commenced early yesterday. The furniture, plants, and other destructible goods were commenced with, for the committee and their executive were as careful of other people's property as they would have been of their own, and decided upon having these returned before allowing one stitch of canvas to be taken down. The small amount of damage which was discovered to have been done is simply marvellous, considering the vast numbers who attended the Fair. Here and there holes had been made in the canvas where people had endeavoured to effect a surreptitious entrance. Several plants had been injured through the large attendance at the *café chantant* on Saturday night, on which occasion also the most serious damage—and that will be only a matter of about Rs. 10 to repair—was done. It appears that with the object of releasing some ladies who were in the crowd a gentleman took out his pocket knife and cut the "cannots" near the gateway, from top to bottom.

We are desired to state that Mr. Peroo Mahomed furnished and lighted the stall of Miss Bhownuggree, that Mr. Morton Maju gave the packets of superior Indian tea which were sold here, and which were used at the *café*, and that the many specimens of pottery supplied from the Pheroshah Pottery Works at Dadur were greatly admired, and met with a ready sale.

With regard to the raffle for the picture by Mr. Sterndale, though the desired number of tickets were not taken, Mr. Phipson has decided that it shall be drawn for, and the result will shortly be made known.

Amongst the native princes who made liberal purchases at the stalls of Lady Reay and of the Duchess of Connaught during the Fair were the Maharaja of Bhownugger and Prince Samatsingjee of Palitana.

EVENING PARTY AT "WESTFIELD."

ON Monday last, a very enjoyable evening party was given at "Westfield," Breach Candy, by Mr. Hurkissondas Narotumdas, a leading citizen, who has lately been taking an active part in public affairs, in connection with the marriage of his daughter, which is to be celebrated this evening at "Mahadeo Baug." "Westfield," for many years the residence of the late Hon. Sir Maxwell Melvill, covers an extensive area of garden grounds, rising in small plateaux one above the other, and is peculiarly well situated for an effective display of illuminations. This circumstance had been turned to good account; and the illumination of Monday evening was one of the most striking that has been witnessed in Bombay for some years. Viewed from the main Breach Candy Road, it was seen to great advantage, presenting a spectacle of unique brilliancy. Rows, curves, and circles of light, of different colours, alternating with one another, were so arranged as to rise one above the other; and gas jets, chandeliers, coloured lanterns, and white tumbler *buttees* had been used for the illumination. Viewed again from the highest plateau, the beautifully laid-out flower-beds and parterres, rising in tiaras one above another, with all their outlines picked out with lights, presented a very pleasing appearance. Venetian masts, with artistic and costly decorations, consisting of flags, bannerets, crowns, blazing stars, &c., girdled the plateaux from one end to the other. Elegant septagonal pavilions or kiosks, with gilt arcades and canopies, and with blazing stars at the apex, looked like importations from the pleasure-gounds of a Turkish Pasha. There were also to be seen, among other decorations, prettily-executed transparencies, with life-size figures of Indian women, dressed in all the graces of tight-fitting *sarrees* and brocade *chowlees*. In addition to the seats placed in the kiosks, numerous other seats had been arranged in the garden-grounds for the accommodation of the guests. A string band, stationed in one of the kiosks, played a selection of music during the evening. A *nautch* girl danced and sang in one of the reception rooms of the bungalow. A number of European, Mahomedan, Hindu, and Parsee ladies were present at the party. The guests were received by Mr. Hurkissondas as well as by Mr. Vurjeevundas Madhavdas, Mr. Tribhowundas Vurjivandas, and other relations. Among those present were:—

His Highness Aga Jenghi Shah, Messrs. Framjee Nusserwanjee Patel, Dosabhoy Framjee, C.S.I., Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik, C.S.I., Messrs. Sorabjee Shapurjee Bengalee, C.I.E., Sorabjee Framjee Patel, Dr. Thomas Blaney, Messrs. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee, S. D. Sassoon, J. Bristed, Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai, Khimjee Jewa, Chuttoorbhooj Morarjee, Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy, Ballajee Pandurang, Eduljee Bomonjee Morris, Cowasjee Jehangir Jussawalla, Hormusjee Eduljee Allbless, Framjee Dinshaw Petit, Perozshaw Merwanjee Jeejeebhoy, Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Nusserwanjee Sorabjee Jamsetjee, Jamsetjee Nusserwanjee Petit, Furdoonjee M. Banajee, Fazulbhoy Visram, Rahmoobhoy Hubibbhoy, Hassumbhoy Visram, Vundravundas Purshotumdas, Dhurumsey Sooaderdas Mooljee, Dhurumsey Morarjee Gokaldas, Gordhundas Gooculdas Tejpall, Premchund Roychund, Vijbhucandas Atmaram, Ramdyal Ramlal, Khan Bahadoor Jamsetjee Dunjeebhoy Wadia, Khan Bahadoor Byramjee Dadabhoy Registrar, Dr. A. P. Cama, Dr. Furdoonjee B. Servai, Dr. Pestonjee Muncherjee Nicholson, Dr. Byramjee Nowrojee, Dr. Ranina, Messrs. F. R. Vicajee, J. E. Mody, Jehangir Dosabhoy Framjee, Ghellabhoy Haridas, Ellapa Ballaram, Nowrojee P. Cama, Rustom K. R. Cama, A. M. Dhurumsey, Govind Balcrishna, Rowjee V. J. Sunkersett, Haridas Jairam, Bhasker Balcrishnajee, Babajee Kassinath, Goolam Hoosein Allana, Dost Mahomed Allana, Rahimtoolabhoy Khairajbhoy, Peerbhoy K. Pudumsey, Mooljee Bhowanidas, Framjee D. Badhurjee, Nenseybhoy Khairajbhoy, Jamsetjee Cursetjee Cama, E. C. Banatwalla, Babu Parbhoo Dyal Kerpa Dyal, Furdoonjee J. Parakh, Dinshaw J. Parakh, Rao Saheb Virpersad Tapipersad, Messrs. C. D. Furdoonjee, Ruttonjee J. Parakh, Vussonjee Munjee, Noormahomed Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy, Lilladhur Shamjee, Madhavdas Gooculdas Patcha, G. M. Pitale, Joseph Samuel, Ibrahim Nooroodinbhoy, Krishnamookhram A. Mehta, Jehangir Byramjee Dadabhoy, &c.

A MAHOMEDAN SHRINE IN THE MARINE LINES.

IN the Marine Lines, Bombay, there is a Mahomedan shrine of considerable antiquity. It is claimed that it is 175 years old. Time has committed sad ravages on the tomb, and the Anjuman-i-Ahbab has, through its secretary, Mr. Abdul Karim Munshi, made representations to the Municipal Commissioner on the subject with a view to the damage being repaired. According to the Anjuman-i-Ahbab, the shrine is that of a well-known Mahomedan saint, Hajee Bahaudin Saheb, who died on the 21st of Zilbaj 1131 A. H. Writing to the Municipal Commissioner, Mr. Abdul Karim says:—

The shrine is situated in the Marine Lines adjacent to the Adjutant's bungalow and that of the Quarter-Master. Being one of the oldest in the island, it is held high in reverence by Musalmans in general. We view with much regret the fact that the well-built Dargah is totally demolished. This is a matter which greatly concerns our community, and we shall thank you to cause the shrine to be restored.

In reply to this letter Mr. Charles suggested to Mr. N. H. Hakim that an inspection should be made. Accordingly, on Sunday morning, Mr. A. Baker, of the Engineering Department of the Municipality, accompanied by Shamshool Ulma Cazee Abdool Latiff, J. P., Cazee of Bombay; Cazee Sheikh Mahomed Moorgay, Cazee of Bombay; Syed Nooroodin Rifai, Sajada Nishin, Surat; Khan Bahadoor Hajee Goolam Mahomed Munshi; Seth Esmail Hajee Eshak; Munshi Mahomed Ali Ghare; Seth Hajee Tahir Mahomed; and Abdool Karim Munshi, visited the shrine. Mr. Baker said the matter did not fall within the province of the Municipality, but that of the Public Works Department. However, he would make a report of what he had actually seen to the Municipal Commissioner. The Anjuman-i-Ahbab is now awaiting the decision of the Commissioner in the matter.

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, of 33, Farringdon-road London.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

EARLY yesterday morning H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught, Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army, inspected the local Artillery Volunteers in the compound of the Town Hall. The Corps, which was formed less than a year ago and has just enrolled its hundredth member, did not muster very well, for on parade there were less than half the total strength. The men assembled at seven o'clock, and, under command of Major Roughton and officered by Captain Leslie and Lieutenants Mitchell and O'Connor, awaited the arrival of the Commander-in-Chief. The following Staff Officers were also then present:—Brigadier-General Heathcote, Lieut.-Col. Shortland, R. A., Commanding R. A., Captain Moberley, Adjutant, R. A., and Captain Roupell, D. A. A. G. Arriving at about half-past-seven his Royal Highness was accompanied by Brigadier-General Knowles, A. G., Colonel Borrodaile, R.A., A. A. G., Col. Cunningham, A. Q. M. G., Captain MacMahon, D. A. Q. M. G., Lieut.-Col. Becher, Equerry, Captain Metcalfe and Lieut. Herbert, A.-D.-C.'s. The general salute having been given and acknowledged, the men were inspected by his Royal Highness, who subsequently saw them working in subdivisions on four 25-pr. guns, which they manned with marked skill and rapidity. They were kept hard at work for fully half-an-hour, when being formed up into line his Royal Highness addressed the men, complimenting them upon the progress they had made, and expressing the pleasure it had given him to see them.

His Royal Highness said: "When your Corps was first raised it was considered questionable whether Volunteer Artillery here would be a success, but the few months you have been in existence has removed all doubts, and Major Roughton is to be congratulated upon the gratifying results which his great care and attention have achieved. From my inspection of you this morning I am convinced that the movement was one in the right direction, and that each member of the Corps has devoted due and proper attention to duty. You have done a great deal of useful work, but, remember, there is much still to be done. With the exception of a little sketchy arm drill which I noticed with one or two men I can find no fault with you. But this is only a minor point, and one which may easily be overcome. During the monsoon you will be able to become fully efficient in that respect. I know you have laboured under difficulties, but I hope there may be some means by which you will be enabled to drill under more favourable circumstances, to have a head-quarters of your own, with a dummy gun and with stores close at hand. In your past drills you have had to overcome all the disadvantages of a make-shifty arrangement, which I trust will speedily be improved upon. I am very glad you came forward as you did to form this Corps, for, both here and in Calcutta, Volunteer Artillery Corps were much needed, for owing to the many calls for artillery in all parts of India some auxiliary assistance in these garrisons was wanted. I am, therefore, very much pleased to find that so great an interest is taken by you in your work and to see you have attained such proficiency. I am also greatly obliged to Major Roughton for giving me this opportunity of seeing you."

The parade being then dismissed, the men, having run back their guns into the Arsenal compound, were photographed by Mr. Taurines, who had taken one or two negatives of the men during their gun drill, in which his Royal Highness and the principal officers present were included.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

Feb. 15.—Ash Wednesday.
Town Council Meeting.
Annual Meeting, Back Bay Swimming Baths Co.
" 16.—Marine Battalion "At Home."
" 17.—Departure of M. S. Siam.
Annual Meeting, Y. M. C. A.
" 18.—Parade of Troops in Garrison and Volunteers.
" 19.—First Sunday in Lent.
" 20.—Ladies' Dinner at Yacht Club.
" 21.—Bombay Races.
Ladies' Tiffin, Byculla Club.
" 22.—Town Council Meeting, 3 p.m.
General Meeting, Ladies' Gymkhana.
Yacht Club Regatta.
H. E. the Governor entertains the Minnesingers at Malabar Point.
" 23.—Bombay Races.
" 24.—Yacht Club Regatta.
Yacht Club Regatta Ball.
Departure of M. S. Peshawur.
Departure of the Maharaja of Travancore.
" 25.—Bombay Races.
Bombay Light Horse at Bandora.
" 27.—Yacht Club Dance.
Holi Holiday.
B. B. and C. I. Vol. Encampment and Rifle Meeting, Bandora.
" 29.—Town Council Meeting, 3 p.m.
Gymkhana Sky Races.
Mar. 2.—Departure of M. S. Coromandel.
" 3.—Gymkhana Sky Races.
B. B. and C. I. Vol. Inspection, Camp and Rifle Meeting concludes.
Ladies' Tiffin, Yacht Club.
Half-yearly Meeting, Byculla Club.
" 5.—Ladies' Dinner at Yacht Club.
Ladies' Concert at the Gymkhana Pavilion, Fort.
Opening of new Horse Shed by H. E. the Governor at the Hospital for Animals.
Ahmedabad Horse Show.
" 6.—Ahmedabad Horse Show.
" 7.—Bombay Legislative Council, Secretariat, 12 noon.
Ahmedabad Horse Show.
" 8.—Town Council Meeting, 3 p.m.
Ahmedabad Horse Show.
" 9.—Departure of M. S. Balaarat.
H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught visits Freemason's Hall, Byculla.
Ahmedabad Horse Show.
" 10.—Ahmedabad Horse Show.
" 12.—Yacht Club Dance.
" 13.—Gohelwar Horse Show, Sonagadh.
" 14.—Town Council Meeting, 3 p.m.
Gohelwar Horse Show, Sonagadh.
" 15.—Gohelwar Horse Show, Sonagadh.
" 16.—Departure of M. S. Thames.
" 17.—St. Patrick's Day.
" 19.—Ladies' Dinner at Yacht Club.
" 21.—Jamshedi Naoroz Holiday.
Town Council Meeting, 3 p.m.
" 22.—German Celebration of the Emperor's Birthday.
" 23.—Departure of M. S. Bengal.
7th Dragoon Guards arrive at Amballa.
" 24.—Oxford and Cambridge Boat Race.
Government of India Offices leave Calcutta.
" 28.—Town Council Meeting, 3 p.m.
" 30.—Good Friday.
Departure of M. S. Pekin.
Guzerat Pig-sticking Meeting.
Apl. 1.—Easter Sunday.
" 2.—Yacht Club Dance.
Bank Holiday.
" 4.—Town Council Meeting, 3 p.m.
" 6.—Departure of M. S. Clyde.
" 9.—Ladies' Dinner, Yacht Club.
Government of India Offices re-open at Simla.
" 11.—Town Council Meeting, 3 p.m.
" 13.—Departure of M. S. Rosetta.
" 18.—Town Council Meeting, 3 p.m.
" 20.—Departure of M. S. Ganges.

THE extent of the cholera epidemic which raged in Assam the year before last is shown in a coloured map just prepared in the Surveyor-General's Office, from information supplied by the Sanitary Commissioner of Assam. The whole of the districts of Goalpara, Kamrup, Darrang, and Nowgong, with parts of Lukhimpur and Sibsagar, suffered a death-rate from cholera of 50 and upwards per 10,000 of population; while twelve *sudr* and sub-division stations are marked with a death-rate of from 22 to 104 per 10,000. The remaining parts of Sibsagar and Lakhimpur suffered only less than the district mentioned. In the Surma Valley the mortality in Sylhet and Kachar averaged in different sections 10 and 20 per 10,000, rising to 25 in North-Western Sylhet, and to 27 on the border between the two districts. Stringent precautions were taken after the outbreak to reduce the chances of cholera invading the provinces, and especially to prevent its spreading if it broke out, so we may hope there will not be another such terrible visitation. It is needless to say that the map, coming as it does from the Surveyor-General's Office, is an excellent specimen of cartography.

IN lung deceases where Cod Liver Oil is recommended the best and nicest preparation to take is Cooper, Malon and Co.s' Cod Liver Oil Emulsion, Re. 1 the bottle.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

A MEETING of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held on Monday afternoon, Sir Henry Morland presiding. There were present:—Drs. Thomas Blaney, Cowasjee Hormusjee, P. C. De Souza and Rustomjee Nusserwanjee Khory; Dr. P. Peterson; Lieut.-Col. A. B. Portman; Colonel G. L. C. Merewether; Messrs. Grattan Geary, A. M. Gubbay, Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai, Dosabhoy Framjee, Fazulbhoy Visram, Jalbhoy Ardaseer Sett, Jamshedjee Palonjee Kapadia, Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik, Kaikhusro Nowrojee Kabraji, Kavasjee Dady Limji, Kavasjee Meherwanjee Shroff, Mahomed Hussein Hakim, Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee, Nuzzer Mahomed Futehally, Rustomjee Dhunjeebhoy Sethna and Shivji Dhurmaji.

A QUESTION OF PRECEDENCE.

A letter, dated 19th January, 1888, from Mr. Under-Secretary Atkins was submitted, stating that the officer meant by the entry "the Chief Officer of each Presidency Municipality within their respective charges," in No. 56 of the Warrant of Precedence published in 1877, is the chairman of the Corporation, who will take rank accordingly; and intimating that this entry will be more clearly defined when the warrant is revised.

The letter was recorded.

DOG-TAX IN BOMBAY.

The next subject was the following report of the committee appointed to consider the proposal to levy a dog-tax in Bombay:—

The committee appointed by the Corporation, on the 24th November 1887, have the honour to suggest that Government be informed that, in the opinion of the Corporation, it is not desirable to introduce a tax on dogs as a source of Municipal revenue in Bombay; and after due consideration it is thought that on the whole it will be better to leave the provisions of Section 116 of the Police Act of 1856 unaltered, so far as this city is concerned. Under the terms of this law, the Commissioner of Police is vested with considerable and sufficient authority in the matter, for he is empowered to fix, from time to time, certain periods within which any dogs found straying in the streets or beyond the enclosures of the houses of the owners of such dogs may be destroyed; moreover, by the same Act, any person who suffers a ferocious dog to be at large without a muzzle is liable to punishment, whilst the Commissioner is also empowered to take such measures as may be considered requisite, in order to keep the streets free from dangerous dogs. Cases of hydrophobia are happily of rare occurrence in Bombay, which would go to prove that the protective measures with which the Police are empowered are, if properly enforced, sufficient to secure the safety of the people without recourse to any additional restrictive measures.

30th January 1888.

FRANK H. SOUTER.
COWASJEE HORMUSJEE.
R. N. KHOTE.
K. M. SHROFF.
GEO. WATERS.
DOSABHOY FRAMJI.
A. B. PORTMAN.

On the motion of Mr. Dosabhoy Framji, the above report was approved and adopted, and the chairman was requested to inform Government, in the terms of the report, that in the opinion of the Corporation it was not desirable to legislate with a view to introduce such a tax in Bombay. There were in Bombay, the mover said, sufficient means for getting rid of rabid dogs, and the action of the police in this respect had proved wholesome hitherto.

DISPOSAL OF THE TOWN SWEEPINGS.

The following letter had been circulated among the members:—

TO THE CHAIRMAN, MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

SIR,—As previously promised, I have the honour to submit a report on the working of the "Beehive" refuse destructor erected in the early part of 1887 at the Municipal Workshops. This incinerator cost in all Rs.10,125, including the cost of certain alterations, which will be described further on. It was first set to work in the month of August, 1887, when the kutchra was of course wet. The result was not very satisfactory, the computed cost of consuming the kutchra in that month amounting to Rs. 1-5-4 per cart-load. It was then found that the shoot into the furnace, though of a sufficient slope for the ashes and cinders found in English dust-bins, was not suited to the heavy wet kutchra of Bombay, consisting of wet straw and cow-dung and remains of moist vegetables mixed with mud from the streets. The rubbish showed a tendency to get jammed into a hard mass on which the flames had little effect, and great efforts were necessary to stir it up and keep it sufficiently loose to burn. Seeing this, on Mr. Walton's advice, I ordered an alteration, by which the slope of the shoot was much increased. This was carried out, and the kutchra was then found more manageable, rolling down more easily into the furnace. The results were then much more satisfactory; but it must be remembered that when the alterations were finished (15th October 1887) the weather was much drier, and the kutchra was therefore much more easy to burn. The furnace was kept burning night and day, men being employed in three shifts of 8 hours each. The night shifts never showed as good results as the day shifts, partly owing to the absence of sun and the kutchra being damped by dew, and partly owing to the persons who work at night not being as energetic as those employed by day. The quantity burned, and the cost of burning per cart-load varies extremely, as can readily be understood. Some cart-loads of refuse, hay and dry grass, of course, are very easily disposed of. Other cart-loads containing chiefly horse-dung or wet cow-dung, damp vegetable refuse, mud, &c., take a long time to burn, and it is therefore a very difficult thing to arrive at any exact conclusion as to the quantity that can be consumed, and the cost per cart-load. The experiments have, moreover, now been carried on from a time when the ground was wet, and all kutchra was damp till now, when all ground is more or less dried up, and the north-east wind rapidly dries the kutchra. I therefore find it very difficult to say how much of the improvement visible is due to the better working of the furnace, and how much to the more combustible state of the kutchra itself. One thing has been established by certain special experiments conducted under my orders, *viz.*, that a cheaper result can be obtained by using a good deal of fuel in the furnace than by trusting to the kutchra itself, *i.e.*, that, in spite of the increased cost of the extra fuel, the cost per cart-load destroyed is diminished owing to the more rapid destruction and the greater number of cart-loads which the same establishment can dispose of in one day. The establishment necessary is found to be—6 firemen at 10 annas each (2 for each 8-hour shift); 3 mukadams at 10 annas each (1 for each shift); 24 coolies (8 for each shift) at 5 and 6 annas; and the expenditure on establishment amounts to about Rs. 14 per diem, or a little less, and the cost of fuel varies from *nil* to about Rs. 1-8-0 per day. The number of cart-loads of rubbish destroyed varies from about 65 to about 85, the general average of late being over 70 cart-loads a day, counting both fuel and establishment, the "Beehive" destructor is now burning kutchra at the rate of from 2½ annas to 3½ annas per cart-load. This cost, however, does not include—(1) The cost of collecting the kutchra and carting it to the destructor. (2) The cost of carting away the residue (powdered ashes) after the kutchra is burned. (3) The interest of the sum (Rs. 10,125) spent on building the destructor. Of these the only item easy to calculate is (3). If we take Rs. 9,000 as the cost of the destructor, interest at 5 per cent. comes to Rs. 450 per annum, or about Re. 1-4-0 per diem. This, divided by 70 or 80 (according to the number of cart-loads burned), gives the cost of interest per cart-load, and may be taken, roughly speaking, as 3 pies per cart-load, raising the cost of burning to between As. 2-9 and As. 3-9 per cart-load. It is almost impossible to estimate the cost of fetching the kutchra to the "Beehive" destructor on account of the varying distances from which it is fetched. A refuse cart costs Rs. 1-1-0 per day to maintain, in animals and men. This cart can do two trips a day from the Fort to the Flats, so that to deposit one cart of kutchra on the Flats costs 8½ annas. The distance from the Fort to the "Beehive" destructor is of course much less, so that the same cart, instead of doing only two trips to the Flats at 8½ annas each, can do 4 or 5 trips between the Fort and the "Beehive." The carts have to be maintained all the same, whether the kutchra is taken to the Flats or whether it is burned, so that it is not possible to say, as would appear at first sight, that it costs As. 3-9 to burn a cart-load, as against 8½ annas to carry it to the Flats. The Health Department has to carry off and dispose of from 1,500 to 1,700 cart-loads of kutchra per diem. The destruction of 70 cart-loads by burning makes hardly any appreciable difference in the work of the carts employed, and no reduction in numbers is possible, though the Fort kutchra can now be removed to some extent more rapidly owing to a greater number of trips being possible, for such of the carts as are now taken to the "Beehive" destructor. There remains the question of disposal of the residue after burning, *i.e.*, the ashes of the burned straw and vegetables, the lumps of lime, road metal, tin pots, old shoes, fragments of broken bricks, broken pottery, broken tiles, stones, pieces of iron and tin, glass and all the other hard materials which find their way into dust-bins. This residue is considerable, say, from 1 in 20 to 1 in 40 of the original kutchra. A surprisingly large heap has accumulated at the destructor, and it becomes a question how to dispose of it. This residue of ashes and broken tiles, &c., after passing through intense heat is, of course, perfectly pure and may with perfect safety be employed to fill up holes and low-lying grounds, even though buildings are to be erected thereon. I have not succeeded as yet in getting contractors to remove it free of charge for this purpose, but I hope to be able to do so, as it is quite as good for the purpose of filling up low-lying grounds as fresh earth, for which about two annas a cart-load has to be paid by persons requiring it. Failing such means of disposal, it will be necessary to cart this residue away to the Flats, and this will add about 1-20 to the cost of the burning. Supposing 1,500 cart-loads a day to be disposed of by burning at 5 cart-loads to the rupee, this would cost Rs. 300 per diem, or about Rs. 1,09,500 per annum in addition to the present cost, that is, supposing that no reduction in the number of carts is possible from kutchra being disposed of nearer to the place of production. The great difficulty is to find sites for incinerators which will not be objected to by the surrounding inhabitants. I fear no such sites can ever be found in the denser parts of the town, and from these localities the kutchra must always be transported to uninhabited localities, such as the Flats, portions of Mody Bay, &c., and the cost of acquiring land will be great. The impressions I have derived from studying the question during the past few months, are these—I think that no apparatus has as yet been invented which would enable us to burn wet kutchra in the monsoon at a profitable rate, and so far as I can see, burning must be limited in the monsoon to breaks of fair weather. The disposal of wet kutchra in the monsoon must, therefore, so far as I can see, continue to be by way of deposit on the Flats or on the Coorla swamps. In the dry weather, however, I think kutchra can be profitably burned, supposing that a sufficient number of suitable sites can be obtained for the erection of incinerators. I have recently inspected the old deposit ground at Coorla. There is an unlimited area still available there, and the land covered with sweepings, before 1878, now brings in a rent of Rs. 200 per acre to the Municipality, being let out for cultivation. The land on the Flats is practically exhausted, and I fear no more land can be obtained there except at a cost of Re. 1 per square yard. I intend shortly to ask the Corporation for a considerable sum to buy up the only remaining piece of land there. Meanwhile, I have instructed the Health Officer to burn during the dry season the utmost possible quantity of kutchra, both in the Beehive, and in various other small furnaces at different places, in order to economise the small place still remaining to us for the deposit of kutchra on the Flats. I have also ordered the erection of a new furnace on the Flats to cost Rs. 2,172 out of the Rs. 10,000 granted by the Corporation for experiments. This has been designed by Mr. Walton, and I hope it may prove successful. The cost is, of course, only about one-third that of the Beehive destructor, and if it succeeds, the total sum to be provided for a large number of incinerators will be, of course, much reduced. I think another full season of experiments is necessary before we can safely determine which system we should adopt in the future deposit at Coorla, or burning at a number of places within the Island of Bombay. Supposing it established by the present experiments that 80 cart-loads a day can be disposed of in one incinerator, at 5 cart-loads to the rupee, we should require for 1,700 cart-loads, 1,700—80 or 21 incinerators to cost about 21 by 9,000 = 1,89,000, exclusive of cost of land, which would in some cases be heavy. This is on the supposition that the incinerators cost as much as the Beehive. If Mr. Walton's design be found successful, the cost would be 21 by 2,700 = 56,700. Anyhow, the immediate outlay will be considerable and the destruction of even 1,500 cart-loads a day would be, as shown above, Rs 1,09,500 per annum, and the full quantity of 1,700 cart-loads a day would cost about Rs. 1,24,100, or roughly speaking, Rs. 1,25,000 in addition to the present cost of scavengering, which in the current year's Budget is entered about 4½ lakhs. But, as above shown, I do not think that we can count upon burning the kutchra produced in the rains. The only plan for the disposal of this would apparently be either to store it up during the rains, and burn it during the dry weather, or to transport it to Coorla as formerly. I take it as a matter of settled conclusion, that the land on the Flats will not last more than a year or so more. Whether a combination of the two systems, *i.e.*, burning in incinerators for seven months of the dry weather, and transport to Coorla for the remaining five would be the cheapest, or whether it would not be better to organize the Coorla deposits once for all to be worked all the year round, is a very difficult question, and I am not at present prepared to advise the Corporation on the subject. When the hot weather and rains of 1888 are over, then I think experiments will have made our way more clear, and I think that a final decision should be adopted on this very important question before the rains of 1889 at the latest. Meanwhile, every rupee spent on experiments is of advantage, and may save most costly mistakes in future.—I have, &c., F. L. CHARLES, Acting Municipal Commissioner.

Colonel Merewether proposed that the report of the Acting Municipal Commissioner on the working of the Beehive refuse destructor, and on the question of the disposal of kutchra, be approved and recorded, with the expression of the Corporation's concurrence in the opinion that before the question of the disposal of the town sweepings was finally decided on, it was desirable that the experiments, now being made, be continued till the close of the next wet season.

Dr. Blaney said that although he supported the motion of Colonel Merewether, he was not so sanguine as the Commissioner about the result of the experiment. He had been watching the experiment of refuse burning for the last twenty-five years, and could say that the system first adopted a quarter of a century ago, by Mr. Russel Aitkin, had been exactly the same that had been followed since in all other experiments. They had already spent a large sum of money on these experiments; and if they wished to spend more, they should be conducted under the supervision of a competent scientific officer, so that there might be a reasonable prospect of success; or, at all events, they might come to some definite conclusion. The Commissioner's report was necessarily not a scientific report. It was a report by him on a subject of which he knew nothing. (A laugh.) As a matter of fact, the sweepings which were admitted at present into the destructor, though they were largely composed of stable refuse and contained 40 per cent. of moisture, were very successfully burnt down. It appeared that the refuse could be thoroughly disposed of during the nine dry months of the year. The speaker, however, was grievously disappointed to see the way in which the experiment was conducted in the monsoon months; and he urged that the ignorant coolies who were employed on the work ought to be taught to do their work with the greatest possible exactness and care. He saw the kutchra fall in heavy masses on the grate, where it was spread with considerable labour by coolies. This method of firing retarded combustion to a great degree, partly because the mass of fuel resisted the entrance of the air, and partly because a large amount of cold air got into the chimney through the charging apertures and diminished the draught. The 1,700 cart-loads of rubbish to be disposed of daily, would, if it contained only 40 per cent. of water, be equal in fuel value to 163 loads of coal. This material might be put to practical use instead of being burnt to waste. He saw no reason why a well-arranged kutchra furnace should not provide steam for all the mechanical operations required to effect the maximum of good work on a given grate area.

Dr. Cowasji Hormusji said he could not see from the report how the Commissioner would be able to get rid of the hard materials which found their way into the dust-bins. The speaker doubted the wisdom of spending more money on an experiment which gave no reasonable hope whatever of proving successful. He meant to bring in a short time before the Corporation a proposal, asking the Commissioner for estimates regarding the construction of a tram line for the removal of the refuse to Coorla.

Mr. Jamsetji P. Kapadia said that the poor ratepayers had already lost Rs. 60,000 on fruitless experiments conducted with the desiccator. The matter being a scientific one, they ought to take the opinion of some great chemist on it, and have the question decided once for all.

Dr. R. N. Khory said that he, for one, would prefer to give full scope to the experiment, and was, therefore, in favour of the proposal to continue it for a few months more.

The Acting Commissioner said that Dr. Blaney and some other members had said that the experiment had proved a failure.

Dr. Blaney: I admitted that it was a complete success in the dry weather.

The Acting Commissioner said that it was remarked by one or two members that the experiment had proved a failure. But he might say for their information that from a financial point of view, it had proved a success. The cost of one cart for carrying refuse to the Flats was Re. 1-1 to Re. 1-2 per day, and as each cart made two trips per day, the cost per cart-load came to about 9 annas. Now the cost of burning a cart-load in the month of November by means of the destructor was five annas, and it was gradually reduced in the succeeding months, as the season became drier, till it now cost about one anna and one pie per cart-load, as against 8 or 9 annas for carrying it to the Flats. From a financial point of view, therefore, the experiment had proved a great success. But there were unfortunately two other points to be considered—first, the nuisance that might be caused by the smoke to people living in the neighbourhood, and secondly, the cost of burning refuse in the wet weather. He (the Commissioner) had already received complaints about the smoke, which he regarded as a very serious matter. Then, again, as to the wet season, his own impression was that in the wettest month of the year, that is, in July, it would be almost impossible to burn any kutchra at all. The only point which the ratepayers would consider was—how the refuse could be disposed of in the cheapest manner, whether it could be done by burning or by transportation to Coorla. This point they were not yet in a position to determine. They must, in the first place, conduct the experiments with the destructor for a full twelve month, before they could say what would be the average cost of burning

it. If they found that the experiments did not answer their purpose, then it would be a question whether they should spend about eight lakhs of rupees for constructing a tramway line to Coorla. Dr. Blaney had adverted to the necessity of employing a scientific gentleman in charge of the destructor; and the Commissioner said that he should be glad to have such a man with a special knowledge of burning kutchra, if the Corporation sanctioned the appointment. The Commissioner added that Mr. Walton, who was now on leave in Europe, would be sufficiently recovered in a month or two to be able to travel about; and he the Commissioner, suggested that he might be asked to visit some of the large towns in Europe and submit a report on the manner in which they disposed of their town sweepings. He thought that a small additional allowance, say, about a thousand or fifteen hundred rupees, would be sufficient to pay Mr. Walton for his travelling expenses incurred for the purpose of making inquiries on the subject.

The motion was then put to the vote, and carried.

RAILWAY ACCOMMODATION FOR THE SICK AND THE POOR.

The following letter from the Secretary, G. I. P. Railway Company, to the Chairman of the Municipal Corporation, was read by the clerk :—

Sir,—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 2046 of the 18th instant, together with the printed report of the Health Officer for the second quarter of 1887, and, in reply, I am to say the questions of providing accommodation at stations for passengers suffering from infectious or contagious diseases, and of the provision of latrines in third-class carriages, we have frequently had occasion to consider. As regards the former, it is not considered desirable to make any arrangements for sick passengers remaining on station premises, as it would be likely to cause the spread of disease. Such passengers are removed as quickly as possible to the nearest hospital. Rules for the treatment of Railway passengers suffering from infectious diseases were laid down by Government some years ago, and are the rules now in force on this Railway. The station masters on the whole line are regularly supplied with cholera mixture, printed instructions for its use being affixed to each bottle. With respect to latrine accommodation, it was decided, with the approval of Government, that third-class carriages should be built without urinals, as they were found to be very offensive in these lower class carriages. The doors of all carriages are secured simply by a bar and catch being left unlocked to allow of immediate egress at stations.

Another letter on the same subject was also read. It was as follows :—

Bombay Castle, 4th February, 1888.

The Chairman, Municipal Corporation.

Sir,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 2044, dated 18th January 1888, to the address of the Secretary to Government in the General Department, suggesting for consideration the subject of the provision of hospital accommodation at large railway stations, and of latrine accommodation in railway trains.

2. In reply, I am to state that the Government is not in a position to order railway administrations to provide the hospital accommodation suggested, and to point out that so far as latrine accommodation is concerned, the Government of India having already carefully enquired into the matter, have refrained from issuing any definite orders in the directions suggested.

3. I am to observe, however, that latrine accommodation is being introduced by degrees into carriages intended for the conveyance of female passengers, which seems all that is at present possible, or even desirable, as the average distance travelled by third-class passengers is under 50 miles.—I have, &c.,

H. W. WARDEN,
Under-Secretary to Government.

Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee moved that the letters be forwarded to the Acting Municipal Commissioner, with a request that they might be forwarded to the Health Officer for any remarks he might desire to make.

Mr. Shroff having seconded the motion, it was carried *nem. con.*

MUNICIPAL BULLOCKS.

Mr. K. M. Shroff proposed "that with a view to the removal of the existing discreditable appearance of the bullocks hired from contractors for water-carts, road-rollers, &c., and for the better treatment of hired bullocks, the Municipal Commissioner be requested, when arranging for the new contract, to provide for the effective inspection and feeding of all hired bullocks and to make it obligatory on the contractor not to sublet any part of his contract." In support of his motion, Mr. Shroff said the Health Department required 937 pairs of bullocks, while a large number of bullocks for watering the roads were required by the Engineering Department. The Health Department bullocks were the property of the Municipality, about whom he had little complaint to make. But as for the bullocks annually hired by means of contracts, serious complaints has lately arisen about their wretched and miserable condition. He had found, from personal observations, that some of the bullocks yoked to water-carts and road-rollers were in such a disgraceful condition that he could not help giving positive instructions to the agents for the P. C. A. Society to keep a sharp look-out to take up such cases to the magistrates. It appeared from the contract, which was annually entered into with the contractor, that all the bullocks supplied by him should always be strong and in good condition, and that each pair should be provided with a proper adult driver. The terms of the contract were quite clear; but he feared that no proper supervision was exercised over the contractor, and so it happened that the contractor used bullocks that were not fit subjects even for admission to the Hospital for Animals, but were only fit for the Pinjrapole, as being quite incapable of further work. During an enquiry before the magistrate, it was found that the contract system was very defective, inasmuch as the original contractor, who entered into an agreement with the Municipality, arranged with a second contractor for the supply of the bullocks, while the latter made his own arrangements with another sub-contractor. The rate given by the Municipality to its contractor was 12 annas 9 pies per pair per day, which included the wages of an adult driver, as well as ropes and yokes complete. This man naturally gave a lower rate to the sub-contractor, while the latter gave a still lower rate to the third one; so that the system resulted in the supply of the very worst kinds of bullocks. While the rate of the Municipality was 12 annas 9 pies per pair, the Health Department bullocks cost Rs. 18 per month per pair for feeding only, while the cart-drivers were paid Rs. 9 each per month. The cost to the Municipality came to 14½ annas per day per pair. It followed from this that either the contract rate was miserably low, or the Municipality was wastefully extravagant. The speaker, however, inclined to the belief that the contract rate was very low.

The proposition was seconded by Dr. Khory.

Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee was not opposed to Mr. Shroff's motion, but he failed to see why in some of the cases he had prosecuted he did not succeed in obtaining a conviction, especially as the description which Mr. Shroff had given of the condition of the bullock was such as it ought to have secured a conviction. If such had been the case, it would have had a wholesome effect. With reference to Mr. Shroff's remarks about the contract rates being lower than the rates at which the Corporation maintained their own bullocks, Mr. Dosabhoy could only say that the Municipal Commissioner was a target at which all sorts of people would play. If the Commissioner accepted any but the lowest tender, he would be taken to task for it. Mr. Dosabhoy was not opposed to Mr. Shroff's proposition, but what he meant to say was that conviction in cases of cruelty would have a more wholesome and immediate effect.

The Hon. P. M. Metha observed that the Corporation were greatly indebted to Mr Shroff for bringing the subject before them. Whether or not the magistrate convicted the drivers of bullocks, was a question with which they had very little to do. Mr. Dosabhoy had stated that Mr. Shroff ought to have got the drivers of lame and emaciated bullocks convicted before the magistrate, but whether Mr. Shroff did his duty or not, he (the speaker) thought that the course he had pursued in bringing the matter before the Corporation was the right and proper one under the circumstances. He attached very great importance to the facts brought forward by Mr. Shroff which be accepted only as placed entirely from Mr. Shroff's point of view. But he disagreed with Mr. Shroff in that he asked them to accept his facts and come to a certain conclusion in the matter. The facts brought forward with regard to the contract system, and the failure of supervision, were most important for the Corporation to consider. Mr. Shroff had made some very serious allegations against a portion of the Municipal executive who were entrusted with the supervision of bullocks, and it was impossible for them to come to any decision without hearing the Municipal Commissioner in the matter. As far as the contract was concerned very proper provisions had been made for the purpose of securing good bullocks. He wanted to know what the Municipal Commissioner had to say with regard to the contract and the violation of its clauses in the manner described by Mr. Shroff. It was always unsatisfactory to ask the Municipal Commissioner to give explanation with regard to an important subject like the one brought before the Corporation. The proper course under the circumstances was to ask the Commissioner to submit a written report upon the subject. He hoped Mr. Shroff would adopt his suggestion, but if he did not, he would move an amendment to the effect that the Commissioner be asked to report on the alleged facts, which had been brought to the notice of the Corporation by Mr. Shroff in regard to the contract system and supervision by the officers of the department.

Mr. Shroff withdrew his proposition in favour of Mr. Mehta's amendment.

The Municipal Commissioner said that he would be very happy to make his report upon the subject; but as he had already made inquiries into it, and as some serious allegations of a want of supervision on the part of Municipal inspectors had been made, it was only fair to them that he should at once say a few words in the matter. The great difficulty in the matter was that the number of bullocks required for use in the Health Department was fluctuating. During the monsoon the water-carts were not used, and accordingly a large number of bullocks, roughly speaking four hundred, had no work to do. Again even in the fair season the number of bullocks employed was fluctuating. The system observed in employing these bullocks was as follows. In the different ward offices, the number of bullocks required were duly inspected before they were sent out by the inspector. He (the Commissioner) did not believe that any inspector could have, under the existing system, passed a large number of bullocks such as Mr. Shroff had animadverted upon in the Magistrate's Court. These bullocks numbered four or five hundred at a time, and they were sent out to different places where their services were required. It was perfectly impossible for one inspector, who had also other Municipal duties to perform, to go round to inspect everyone of these bullocks. This year there was one other difficulty. An additional grant had been sanctioned by the Corporation for the greater improvement of the roads, and, consequently, the contractor was suddenly called upon to supply bullocks very greatly in excess of the number he was required usually to supply. That was one more reason why the contractor was not able to supply as good bullocks as he did in ordinary years.

Mr. K. N. Kabraji who was at one time connected with the society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, supported the complaint made by Mr. Shroff. When he was honorary secretary of that institution he had to carry on a lengthy correspondence with the Municipality as to the miserable condition of some of their bullocks, and as to the necessity of remedying the evil. The Corporation ought not to forget that the society, as stated by Mr. Shroff, had been too lenient to the Municipality in the interest of public service. If Municipal bullocks were taken before the magistrates as frequently and readily as the bullocks owned by private individuals, the work of the Municipality would be considerably hampered. If after the leniency shown by the society, the Municipality by their contractors still persisted in causing sick and emaciated bullocks to do their work, the former would be perfectly justified in getting them convicted before the magistrates. Although the magistrate did not convict the man in the case in question, still it did not make the slightest difference in the question brought before the Corporation. There was no doubt that the magistrate was fully convinced of the miserable state of the bullock, and the remarks, therefore, that he made in his judgment were worthy of their consideration.

Mr. Mehta's proposal was then put to the meeting and carried unanimously.

LEAVE GRANTED TO THE EXECUTIVE ENGINEER.

Dr. Blaney, in accordance with his notice of motion, asked Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, the chairman of the Town Council, to inform the Corporation—(1) whether the rules under which leave was granted to Municipal officers were the rules of the Uncovenanted Service of Government; and (2) whether the conditions under which leave had recently been granted to the Executive Engineer of the Municipality were the conditions which had never previously been adopted or recognised by the Town Council? He said that the deviation had never been made on any previous occasion, and he trusted would never be made again. It always savoured of a job to depart from the rules. In the service of Government no officer, however high, he might be, was allowed a single day's privilege with reference to pay, or extension of leave, beyond what was fixed by the rules of the service. After reading certain sections of the Act, Dr. Blaney proceeded to say that Mr. Walton, their Executive Engineer, had been granted sick leave in continuation of his privilege leave, which could not be granted under the Uncovenanted Service rules. The Municipal Commissioner, on his own authority, referred the case to the solicitors of the Corporation, who, he (Dr Blaney) believed, did not put the whole case before them. The rules had now been worked for the last fourteen or fifteen years, and they had never been deviated from in any single instance. These were hard and fast rules which should never be deviated from. There should, he said, be no favour shown in any single instance.

Mr. Shivjee Dhurmajee seconded the resolution.

Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee replied to Dr. Blaney's questions. He showed that the Town Council had in no way departed from the rules. There were two questions to decide, one about the kind of leave to be granted and its duration, and the other about the allowances to be given during the leave. Under section 58 of the Act, the Town Council had full discretion to settle the kind of leave and its duration, and the Town Council decided to give Mr. Walton three months' privilege leave and fifteen months' leave on sick certificate in continuation of the privilege leave. Having settled the nature of the leave to be granted to Mr. Walton, they followed the rules under section 59 in fixing the allowances during the leave. In support of the action of the Town Council, Mr. Dosabhoy cited the opinions of the solicitors of the Corporation and of an eminent counsel, Mr. Farran. Mr. Dosabhoy pointed out that the only difference in the case of Mr. Walton from that of an uncovenanted servant of Government was that he, Mr. Walton, had been given sick leave in continuation of the privilege leave which would not be admissible to a Government servant under the Leave Code. The Town Council had, however, the authority to grant such leave, and this authority they had exercised under the Act. He concluded by showing that Mr. Walton was deserving of the indulgence. The following is counsel's opinion in the matter :—

1. Section 59 of the Act enacts that the Town Council *shall* make rules fixing the allowances to be paid to officers during absence on leave. This, no doubt, is in order that such allowances shall be granted on some uniform principle and not capriciously. The section does not provide that they shall make rules regulating the times during which, or the circumstances under which, such leave shall be granted. That is left under section 58 to the discretion of the Town Council or their delegate. The rule framed under section 59 strictly follows the wording of the Act, and does not purport to limit the discretion of the Town Council or their delegate conferred by section 58. Had it done so it would, in my opinion, have been *ultra vires*. I am, therefore, of opinion that the Town Council can in their discretion grant leave, which under the Uncovenanted Service rules of Government would be inadmissible, and can fix the period and nature of the leave which they may think proper to grant independently of these rules.

2. The allowances must be fixed with due regard to the nature of the leave granted. An officer absent on sick leave should draw sick leave allowances during the period of his absence of sick leave, and on furlough, furlough allowances and so on, and this appears to me to be so even though the period of such leaves respectively may exceed the period which an Uncovenanted Government servant can obtain. On the other hand, Municipal officers, it would seem, cannot claim, as of right the leave which an uncovenanted servant of Government would be entitled to.

3. In my opinion the Town Council and the Commissioner were legally competent to grant sick leave to Mr. Walton in extension of his privilege leave.

4. Having granted leave of the above nature to Mr. Walton I am of opinion that the allowances could only be fixed in the manner in which the Town Council have fixed them.

5. I have nothing to add generally. The Supreme Government, or the Secretary of State, I believe, have a power to relax the operation of the service rules. The absence of such a dispensing power in the case of the Town Council, probably led the Legislature not to limit them down by stringent rules in fixing the periods of leave while they are entitled to grant, but little is gained by speculating on the reasons for the absence of a specic provision.

6th Feb.

C. F. FARRAN.

On the motion of Mr. Kabraji, further debate upon the questions was adjourned, as it was past 5 p.m.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 13th February, 1888.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·911
Temperature of the Air	77·1
Wet Bulb Thermometer	71·6
Dew Point	69·2
Relative humidity of Air	·770
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	2·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	82·5
Minimum do. do (read at 10 a.m.)	72·3
General Directions of Wind ... WSW, WNW, SSE, SE, E, WNW.	
Movement of wind in 24 hours	1·68
Fall of Rain ... hours	0·02
Total fall during month	0·02
... year	1·57
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 14th inst.	0·02
* from midnight to midnight.	

WELLS' HAIR BALSAM.

If gray, restores to original color. An elegant dressing, softens and beautifies. No oil nor grease. A Tonic Restorative. Stops hair coming out; strengthens, cleanses, heals scalp.

SKINNY MEN.

"Wells' Health Renewer" restores health and vigor, cures Dyspepsia, Debility. At chemists and druggists, —Cooper, Madon & Co. (Limited), Sole Agent, Bombay.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The s. s. Baden Tower, 1,484 tons, Captain J. Wilson left Bombay yesterday for the Diamond Islands, in ballast.

The s. s. Hindoo, Captain Edwards, will sail to-day for C. Mandive with cargo and about 300 deck passengers.

The s. s. Nowshera, 1938 tons, Captain A. Liddiard, cleared out yesterday for Chittagong, whither she proceeds empty.

The s.s. Shajehan, Captain J. Leftwich, which arrived in harbour yesterday, brought on board a general cargo and two deck passengers from Calcutta and the Coast ports.

The British ship Rio Burno, 1100 tons, Captain R. W. Young, arrived in Bombay yesterday morning, laden with a general cargo from London (December 30). She is consigned to Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co.

The B. I. S. N. steamer Kangra, 1468 tons, Captain H. M. Ingram, arrived in port yesterday from Antwerp (Dec. 25) and London *via* Karachi and the Coast ports, laden with a general cargo, and Mr. A. Pratt, a passenger for Calcutta and 310 passengers for this port.

The s.s. Lady Armstrong, 1343 tons, Captain W. C. Abbott, brought to Bombay, yesterday morning a cargo of 2,652 tons of coals from Penarth, which port she cleared on the 14th last month. She had also on board Messrs O. Harrison, and R. Harpie, as passengers. Her Agents in Bombay are Messrs Boyts, Craig and Co; and the cargo is consigned to the G. I. P. R. Co.

VESSELS IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

14th February, 1888.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Coromandel	2523	J. Reeves	A	P. & O. Co.
" Khiva	1452	C. F. Preston	C	P. & O. Co.
" Verona	1865	W. D. Mudie	D	P. & O. Co.
" Cyphrenes	1309	J. W. Kelly	E	E. Bates & Co.
" Othello	1934	J. Atkin	F	F. Muir & Co.
" Yesso	1381	T. Trotter	G	F. Muir & Co.
" Bisagno	1506	A. Voznargo	H J	Bozzoni Esqr.
" Fremona	1897	A. Anderson	K	J. Mackintosh & Co.
" Navarino	2157	Bergemann	L	M. Mackenzie & Co.
" Worsley Hall	2240	J. Verreill	M	E. Bates & Co.
" C. Murray	1372	E. Warfolk	N	F. Muir & Co.
" B. Tower	1486	J. Wilson	P	Beyts, Craig & Co.
" Kt. of St. George	1972	Thomas	Q	K. Nixon & Co.
" Iran	2316	R. Poland	Ibis	E. Bates & Co.
" Deccan	2022	Case	Off-Side.	P. & O. Co.
" Rio Burno	1100	R. W. Young	..	......

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commanders	From.
14	Rio Burno (s)	Young	London, Dec. 30.
	Shajehan	Leftwich	Calcutta, Dec. 25.
	Lady Armstrong (s)	Abbott	Penarth, Jan. 14.
	Kangra (s)	Ingram	Antwerp, London &c.
	Bhownagar (s)	Nakoda	Bhownagar.

DEPARTURE.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
14	Baden Tower (s)	Wilson	Diamond Isles.

The following vessels cleared out yesterday :—
Steamer Nowshera, Liddiard, for Chittagong.
" Hindoo, Edwards, for Cutch Mandvie.
Brig Amisode, Nakoda, for Goa and Mozambique.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Shajehan, for Calcutta and Coast.
" Bhownagar, for Bhownagar.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.			
8	City of Oxford s	Miller	Glasgow, Dec. 31.
	Lawada s	Pearson	Bombay, Jan. 28.
	Altmere	Week	Bombay, Dec. 21.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.			
8	Asia s	......	Negapatam.
9	Tibre s	......	Colombo & Pondy.
	Rohilla s	......	Calcutta.
	Camorta s	......	Singapore.
	Fasana s	......	Pondicherry.
	Umballa s	......	Rangoon.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.		
7	Quetta s	Calcutta.
	Nurjahan s	Calcutta.
	Beresford s	Calcutta.
8	Bacchante s	Trincomalee.
9	Tibre s	Calcutta.
	Asia s	Rangoon.
	Clan Stuart s	London.
	Camorta s	Singapore.
10	Rohilla s	London.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—FEBRUARY 13.

Pengree, Major, Bombay, R A, on leave, from Kirkee
Falkiner, Lt, Bombay, R H A, on leave, from Kirkee
Whitting, Colonel, Madras, Hampshire Regt, on leave, from Secunderabad.

FEBRUARY 14.

Appleton. Vet-Surgeon, Bombay, A V D, on duty, from Poona.
Anderson, Surgeon, Bombay, I M D, on leave, from Asirgarh.

DEPARTURES.—FEBRUARY 13.

Fuller, Captain, Bombay, Comt Dept, on duty, to Aden.
Dane, Surgeon, Bengal, Bhopal Battalion, on furlough, to England.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut-Col. the Hon. L. H. Bayley, Commandant, B.V.R.C.

Bombay, 15th February, 1888.

1. No, 2628 Vol. J. W. Mulvaney, having joined, is taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to "B" Company.

Bombay Light Horse.

The following order is notified :—

2. There will be parade for the troop on Saturday next, 18th inst. at 7 a.m., opposite the Queen's Statue. Full dress.

By order,
(Sd.) H. S. B. HODGKINSON, Capt. & Adjutant.
Bombay Vol. R. Corps.

BATTERY ORDERS

By Major G. W. Roughton, Comdt.
Bo. Vol. Arty.

Bombay, 15th Feb. 1888.

1. There will be Company drill in the Town Hall at nine o'clock this evening and to-morrow evening, under the Sergeant Instructor; and in the Town Hall compound on Thursday and Friday evenings at 5-30 p.m., under the Commanding Officer.

By Order,
ARTHUR LESLIE, Capt.
Actg. Adjt. B. V. A.

DAILY EXPORTS—FEBRUARY 13.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Armenia s—43 bales goat hair, S M S Baboola.

FOR LONDON.

Fremona s—100 bales cotton, D Sassoon and Co; 52 bales skins, M N Shirazi; 650 cwts buffalo horns, R Cader bhai.

Navarino s— 16 cases bristles, Lang, Moir and Co; 110 cwts olibanum, N Lallji.

Kt of St George s—2,000 cwts myrabolums, K Luknidas and Co.

Verona s—41 cases fishmaws, H Purdhan; 15 cases fishmaws, D Peerbhai; 10 cases fishmaws, and 95 cwts olibanum, B Sajan; 169 cwts gum Arabic and copal, D Ramji; 450 cwts linseed, L Dreyfus and Co; 765 cwts myrabolums, G Dwarkadas; 34 cwts ginger, H Walji; 30 bales skins, H M Joosub and Co; 260 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 100 cwts gum, N Mowji; 2 bales cotton, The Bo Co, Ld.

FOR HULL.

Othello s—2,457 cwts myrabolums, A Salmon and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Othello s—256 bales cotton, Durst and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Iran s—600 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 6,000 cwts groundnuts, L Dreyfus and Co; 15,946 cwts groundnuts, The Bo Co, Ld; 200 bales cotton, Punnett and Co; 500 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co; 300 bales cotton, Lyon and Co, Gaddum, Bythell and Co; 109 bales hemp, C C Jassawalla.

Yesso s—40 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 800 bales cotton,

Kt of St George s—500 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 990 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythel and Co; 20,001 cwts groundnuts, Finlay, Muir and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Worsley Hall s—5,000 cwts gingelly seed, 60 cwts wheat and 200 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 9,000 cwts gingelly seed, Lang, Moir and Co; 8,000 cwts wheat, E D Sassoon and Co; 2,000 cwts castor seed, G Mottee and Co.

Verona s—635 cwts mowra seed, 36 cwts groundnuts, and 1,500 cwts gingelly seed, Lang, Moir and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Manilla s—100 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 2,000 cwts wheat, and 100 bales cotton, Lang, Moir and Co; 2,000 cwts wheat, Volkart Bros; 100 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR BARCELONA.

Manilla s—100 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 100 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Electra s—495 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co; 220 bales cotton, Thos. H. Moore and Co.

Clan Murray s—210 bales cotton, Lang, Moir and Co; 165 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 55 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Electra s—220 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

Clan Murray s—14 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and and Co; 100 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

Imperator s—125 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co.

Endymion s—200 bales cotton, Durst and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Bisagno s—31 bales twist, the National S, and W. Co; 112 bales twist, John Fleming and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Khiwa s—83 bales twist, Finlay, Muir and Co; 20 bales twist, D. Sassoon and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Bisagno s—90 cwts cloves, M Khanbhai; 112 bales cotton, K Hurmookrai; 13 bales twist, The National S and W Co; 200 cwts sandalwood, H Moolji; 72 cwts sandalwood, F M Chinoi; 500 bales twist, H P. Jootha.

Khiwa s—40 bales twist, Tata and Co.

Deccan s—313 bales cotton, H. A Esmali and Co; 93 bales cotton, H E Ellias and Co; 3 bales L cloth, Lyon and Co; 86 bales twist, T P Marker; 156 cwts sharkfins and fishmaws, C Ebhram; 114 chests opium, The B and P S N Co.

Titania s—76 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Khiwa s—25 bales twist, S Abraham.

Titania s—50 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Canara s—427 bales cotton, R Luchmandas; 100 bales cotton, C R Sethna.

THE ARMY.

(*London Gazette.*)

WAR OFFICE, JAN. 20.

His Highness Maharajah Pertab Singh, Indar, Mahindar, Bahadur, Sipar-i-Saltanat, the Maharajah of Jummu and Kashmir, is granted the honorary rank of Colonel in the Army; Rajah Jai Chund, of Lambagraon, Kangra, is granted the honorary rank of Major in the Army.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

Major Matthew Richard West (late Madras) to be Lieutenant-Colonel Supernumerary to the Establishment. Capt. William Hodgson Stuart to be Major, vice M. R. West, late Madras. Capt. Augustus Frederick Liddell retires from the service, receiving a gratuity.

The undermentioned Lieutenants to be Captains :—Francis Talbot Longworth Dames, vice Brevet Major C. S. B. Parsons, seconded for service on the Staff; Charles Davis Guinness, vice G. A. Frost, deceased; George Osborn, upon the Seconded List; George Duff Baker, vice W. H. Stuart, promoted.

MEMORANDA.—Col. George Balfour Traill, Royal (late Bengal) Artillery, has retired upon a pension and extra annuity, with the honorary rank of Major General, Col. William Lambert Yonge, Royal Artillery, has retired upon retired pay with a gratuity and the honorary rank of Major-General.

WAR OFFICE, JAN. 24.

1st Dragoon Guards—Major John Alexander retires from the Service, receiving a gratuity.

7th Dragoon Guards.—Capt. Francis Alexander Barton resigns his commission.

2nd Dragoons.—Capt. and Brevet Major William Christopher James to be seconded for service, on the Staff.

18th Hussars.—Lieut James Gully East resigns his commission.

Royal Engineers.—Col. William Coles Phillpotts has retired upon retired pay, with an annuity; Capt. Henry Oliphant Selby to be Major, vice W G Ross placed on half-pay. The following Lieutenants to be Captains :—Alfred Percy Codd, Frederick Crofton Heath, Frederic Manley Clubb, Andrew Graham Thomson, Henry Melvill Johnstone, Ernest St. Clair Pemberton, Thomas Barton Shaw, Arthur Austen Macgregor Layard. Quartermaster, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant, William Henry Cromie to be Quartermaster Supernumerary to the Establishment.

Coldstream Guards.—Capt. Henry A. Wetheral retires from the service.

LINE BATTALIONS.

The Suffolk Regiment.—Lieut. A. Mason Grantham to be Adjutant, vice Capt. A. F. Poulton, who has vacated that appointment.

The Prince of Wales's Own (West Yorkshire Regiment).—Second Lieut. Robert Free Lash has been seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps.

The Bedfordshire Regiment.—Second Lieut. George Richard Oakes has been seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps.

The Worcestershire Regiment.—Lieut. Isaac Young, from the King's (Liverpool Rigiment), to be Quartermaster, vice F. Bradley, deceased.

The Border Regiment.—Capt. H. Ranking Rose retires from the Service.

The Essex Regiment.—Capt. Charles H. S. Hockin has been seconded for service with the Commissariat and Transport Staff.

The Sherwood Foresters (Derbyshire Regiment.—Captain Ronald R. Kilbee-Stuart to be Adjutant, vice Captain J. A. Reeks who resigns that appointment; Lieut. Leslie W. Yule Campbell has been seconded for sevice with the Indian Staff Corps.

Princess Charlotte of Wales's (Royal Berkshire Regiment.)—Second Lieut. John G. Russell Walsh has been seconded for sevice with the Indian Staff Corps.

The Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regiment).—Lieut. Herbert E. C. B. Nepean has been seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps.

The Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regt.)—Capt. S. E. Bellingham has been seconded for service as Adjutant of the Hyderabad Volunteer Rifle Corps.

The King's Royal Rifle Corps.—Lieut. the Hon. E. T. Scudamore Stanhope has been seconded for service with the Commissariat and Transport Staff.

Princess Victoria's (Royal Irish Fusiliers.)—Major Henry Caddell retires on retired pay; Lieut. Tom Evelyn O'Leary to be Adjutant.

Princess Louise's (Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders.)—Lieut. Sydney L. Robinson to be Adjutant.

The Royal Dublin Fusiliers.—The undermentioned Lieuts. have been seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps :—Arthur Hely Bolton, George Anthony Weldon.

Memoranda.—The undermentioned Lieut.-Cols. to be Cols. :—Norman Macleod Thomas Horsford, Bengal Staff Corps; William Leycester Samuells, Bengal Staff Corps; Henry William Holmes Cox, Madras Staff Corps.

INDIA OFFICE, JAN. 24.

The Queen has approved the following admissions to the Staff Corps made by the Governments in India :—

Bengal Staff Corps.—To be Lieutenants : Lieut. Arthur de la Cour Travers, from the Connaught Rangers, dated April 26, 1814, but to rank from July 1, 1881; Lieut. Harward Patrick Curtis O'Farrell, from the 6th Dragoon Guards, dated March 9, 1886, but to rank from January 27, 1883; Lieut. Herbert Stirling Belli-Bivar, from the Royal Munster Fusiliers, dated March 13, 1886, but to rank from March 10, 1883; Lieut. Edward St. Aubyn Wake, from the Liverpool Regiment, dated March 9, 1886, but to rank from February 6, 1884; Lieut. Frederick John Henry Wynch, from the Middlesex Regiment, dated March 11, 1886, but to rank from May 14, 1884.

Madras Staff Corps.—To be Lieutenants : Lieut. William Cross Barratt, from the Royal Berkshire Regiment, dated November 11, 1886, but to rank from December 5, 1883; Lieut. Stewart Bruce Graham, from the Royal Sussex Regiment, dated March 26, 1886, but to rank from February 6, 1884; Lieut. Arthur Henry Williams, from the Middlesex Regiment, dated April 30, 1886, but to rank from February 7, 1885.

Bombay Staff Corps.—To be Lieutenant; Lieut. Norman Arthur Hay Budd, from the Oxfordshire Light Infantry, dated October 19, 1883, but to rank from May 9, 1885.

"MEPHISTOPHELES" ON THE SHAKSPEARE-BACON THEORY.

The *Chicago Times* prints an amusing account of an interview, which one of its reporters had, with Henry Irving with reference to Mr. Donnelly's theory as to the authorship of Shakspeare's plays. The reporter saw Mr. Irving between the acts in "Faust," and in the garb of Mephistopheles. Mr. Irving was in a jocular mood and made good fun of the questions put to him, as the following extracts will show. He began by professing to be much impressed by the theory that Bacon wrote Shakspeare. The reporter having expressed his surprise at this, Mr. Irving said :—

Impressed! I should think so. Why, don't you know that an able-bodied man can scarcely lift with one hand the bundle of papers containing Mr. Donnelly's calculations? If that doesn't carry weight I should like to know what did. Then it seems that he used to write essays on Shakspeare to his fellow-citizens. In one of them he proved that the "Tempest" is an allegory in which Ariel is Bacon's genius, Miranda the play's, and Caliban represents Shakspeare himself. Convincing on the face of it!

How do you make that out? Nothing more simple. Ariel was imprisoned in a cleft tree for ever so long while Caliban ran wild. That is to say, Bacon's authorship of the plays was kept in obscurity while Shakspeare got all the credit. Don't you see? But Mr. Donnelly is too modest.

How so? He doesn't prove out that as Prospero released Ariel, and as Donnelly has unveiled the glory of Bacon, therefore Mr. Donnelly and Prospero must be the same.

But how on earth can Donnelly be identified with a character invented so long ago?

Mr. Irving, we are told, smiled in a compassionate way at the enthusiastic reporter. "You look at this thing," he said, "as if it were the tariff. How on earth is it so! Why, my dear Sir, simply because earth has nothing to do with it. These things are spiritual and mysterious. When he put the cryptogram into the plays Bacon foresaw that Donnelly would bring this mighty secret to the light of day. That is why he prefigured Donnelly in Prospero." After some further conversation, the reporter said :—

Then you hold that Shakspeare fooled his contemporaries into the belief that he wrote the plays? Unquestionably. The plot was very simple. Bacon took the most unlikely man he could find to bear so great a reputation. As Mr. Donnelly says, Shakspeare was almost illiterate, and therefore he would naturally be accepted by everybody as the author of "Hamlet."

You think Bacon quite capable of producing such works? The very man. I can see him throwing them off in the interval of legal business or when he wearied of philosophical reasoning. Away goes a weary, tiresome State paper and Bacon sketches the madness of Lear. He has a heated interview with a client who will not pay enough for a judgment, and he sits down to write the great scene between Hamlet and Ophelia. He calculates his profit from a year of boodling, and then he imagines the character of Shylock. He addles his brain with a problem in inductive logic and straightway plunges into the lover's ardour of Romeo. Above all, in writing the plays with all this facility he never fails to use exactly the happiest word not only for the sake of poetry, but for the purpose of the cryptogram which was to be detected by Mr. Donnelly. You see the advantage of a cryptogram is that it establishes anything you please without any other evidence. In the story discovered by Donnelly by means of Bacon's cipher there are incidents which have never been chronicled or even hinted at before. But what would be the good of a cryptogram if it had nothing to reveal?

So we must accept the tale that Cecil charged Bacon with writing the plays; that a warrant was issued for Shakspeare's arrest; that Elizabeth got excited and pounded Dr. Hayward with a stick; that Bacon tried to poison himself; and that Shakspeare fled. Why not? You seem to think that such things could not happen, in that no mention is made of them in the chronicles of the time. Bacon prevented that, of course. When the newspaper reporters came around to interview him he threw them off the track or bribed them. If he was clever enough to palm off Shakspeare as a great poet he was fully capable of making it all right with the newspapers when they got wind of his row with Cecil.

The interview was closed by Mr. Irving propounding the following theory of his own on the subject :—

Have you ever noticed how the portraits of Shakspeare differ from one another? Take the Stratford bust, the Droeshout print, the Chandos portrait, the German death mask, and a lot of others. No two of them look alike. Some of them represent him in a ruff and some in a turn-down collar. That is deeply significant. Depend upon it, they are all portraits of Bacon disguised. My idea is that no such person as Shakspeare ever existed. It was another case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde. Shakspeare was merely Bacon's other self, and, being conscious of the transformation, Bacon, while he was Shakspeare, tried to let the world know through the cryptogram who really was writing the plays. Intensely interested, the reporter drew his chair closer to the tragedian. They looked at each other in breathless silence. The reporter felt that it was the greatest moment of his life.

But why, he said, did Shakspeare leave that curse on the man who should move his bones? Another device of Bacon's, said Mr. Irving. For the reason that there are no bones there. The two men being the same could only die once. I do not claim any credit for the revelation. It is all due to Mr. Donnelly. He has furnished a key that reveals all mysteries. By it you can unravel the enigma of the Sphinx and discover the song the sirens sang.

At this juncture the curtain was rung up, and Mephistopheles composed his features into the proper Satanic expression and vanished in a red fire from the sight of the reporter.

ANOTHER SUICIDE AT MONTE CARLO.

Writing from San Remo on January 17, a correspondent says :—It is not to gratify any morbid craving for the sensational that I report the suicides at Monte Carlo that come to my knowledge, but it is to draw attention to this inseperable accompaniment of the gambling carried on there, which the authorities seek studiously to conceal, but which require to be known that public opinion might be raised against this "hell," as it is invariably called, and that its suppression may be hastened. If the list of suicides is a long and ghastly one, it cannot be said to be monotonous. One finds on it all nationalities and grades of life, and all imaginable means of taking life away are presented. Variety is one of its notable characteristics. In this respect and in the horror of the whole it makes a fit companion picture to the devil's dance in "Tam o' Shanter." Now it is a young Brazilian who blows out his brains, now a Russian nobleman who cuts his throat; another time it is a poor Italian, who puts himself in front of a passing train; then a French woman, who hangs herself with the window cord; or a Genoese shopkeeper's wife, who throws herself from a fourth-floor window. The last new case to be recorded is that of a retired naval officer, who has killed himself by drinking carbolic acid. He was a native of Castellamare, in the Bay of Naples. Being in bad health, and having completed his time, he retired from the navy and went to stay for his health in one of the handsome hotels near his old home. Here he fell under the influence of a young Russian lady, and, notwithstanding the advice and opposition of his family, he followed her to Cannes, and was by her induced to frequent the gambling tables of Monte Carlo. It needed but a short time to bring him to the bottom of his purse and pocket. His available cash was done. He might now have been sent away by the tables, and so saved against both his and their will, but that the "strozzini" (stranglers), those men who hang about the gambling saloons to advance money on jewellery and notes of hand (to whom we referred in our last report), came to complete his destruction. They advanced him money on his annuity and on his interest in family property. As was to be expected, this money soon followed the rest into the strong boxes of the gaming-house. In shame and desperation the unhappy man the other day took away his life in the way already described. Here, in most cases, the matter would have quietly ended, but that when the "stranglers" sent in their claim on the suicide's property his heirs denied liability, and refused to pay a farthing. The case would naturally now go before the Courts of Justice, when fresh exposures might be expected to be made, but the probability is that the casino authorities will themselves pay up the "strozzini," and so prevent a public scandal. This is the ninth uncontested suicide that has been caused by the tables of Monte Carlo during the short time the present season has run. How many others there have been none but the casino officials can tell.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child, suffering with the pain of cutting teeth, go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste. It produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London.

THE FALLACY OF FISH AS BRAIN FOOD.

For years, fish has enjoyed the reputation of being rich in phosphorus and hence adapted to the growth of brains. Dr. W. W. Codding, of Washington, has now come forward to smash this vulgar fallacy. He says :—

How such a notion originated I do not know; perhaps because stale fish shines with a phosphorescent light in the dark. As a food, fish is richer in water than in phosphorus, and to feed it to children, expecting thereby to grow them into philosophers, would be on a par with the scholar who boiled his dictionary in milk for supper, hoping thus to acquire the language. The dwellers by the sea—the Esquimaux, the fishermen of Labrador and Cape Cod—have not shown any preponderance of brain. . . . I am not condemning fish as a food in health or disease. Easily digested, it is often a very suitable food, but not on account of its phosphorus. The world could ill afford to do without its oysters; and there is hardly anything more delicious than a freshly caught trout, especially if you have been following the brook for hours to catch him."

Commenting on this statement, the *Hospital* says :—

The shrewdness of the American physician is well seen in the observation that the fishermen of Labrador and Cape Cod have never been famous for brains. It is worth while to take an occasional note of what is now transpiring, and of what has long been going on in the great world's physiological laboratory. The remark about the Cape Cod men leads naturally to the inquiry, Are fishermen as a class men of unusual brains, or have they ever been so in the history of the world? We are not aware of any statistics or other data which would enable us to answer this question with any approach to scientific precision. But falling back on remembered experience, we are inclined to think that fishermen as a class occupy a relatively low place in the intellectual scale. Courage and endurance they have in abundance; but it is probable that the proportion of those who pass from their ranks to those of the more intellectual classes, is smaller than that from any other manual calling. These physiological experiments, so often repeated on a large scale, rather negative the popular idea of the value of fish as a "brain food."

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

—	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Quot. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	7 pct.	775
Bank of Bengal	48,000	500	all	10 do.	[illegible]
Bank of Madras	16,000	500	all	11 do.	710
EXCHANGE BANK.					
Agra Bank	18,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	6 do.	130
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	80,000	100	all	17½ do.	[illegible]
National Bank of India	37,320	$125 / 250		8 pct.	125

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. 5 per cent. Stock	..	£100	—	—	£151½
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent	—	£100	—	—	£1

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Bombay Fire Insurance Co	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 0	875
Empire Fire Insurance Co	200	5,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,080
Indian Fire Insurance Co	110	4,000	1,000	Rs. 90	1,000
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance Co	250	8,000	1,000	Rs. 190	2,030

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	Rs. 54	1,275
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	500	Rs.	625
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	100	1,100	1,100	Rs. 100	875
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 20	340
Bellary	680	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	250
Breal's Cawnpore P. Co., Ld	0	800	800	Rs. 16	110xd
Bombay Cotton Press.	100	125	125	Rs. 15	157½
Colaba Press Co.	0	1,880	1,880	Rs. 600	685
Dhollera P. & G. Co.	0	300	300	18	95
East India Press Co.	0	,000	1,000	Rs. 130	1,250xd
English Press & Mfg. Co., Ld.	400	250	...		275
Fort Press Co.	150	8,500	8,500	Rs. 80	1,275
French Press Co.	300	500	500	Rs. 80	550xd
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.	450	500	500	Rs. 25	400
Khamgaum Cotton Press Co.	240	450	all	Rs. 45	355
Manmar Manfg. Co	1,000	250	250	Rs. 10	207½
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	125	Rs. 5	71½
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	Rs. 0	407½
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,250	600	600	Rs. 60	510
New Indian Press	4,000	125	125	Rs. 10	90
Prince of W. Press	600	500	100	Rs. 3½	295x
Sabapathy Press Co. Ld., (Bellary.)	500	500	500	Rs. 0	440xd
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	750	Rs. 50	175
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 120	1,200
Sassoon Press Co.	2?1	500	500	25	00
Volkart Press Co.	605	1,000	1,000	Rs	585

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W. Co.	1,308	1,000	1,000	...	1,305
Albert Edward Mills Co., Ld.	,0	00	500	Rs. 25	450
Anglo-Indian Spinning & Mfg. Co., Ld.	9,345	100	100	Rs. 4	98xd
Alfred Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	...	23½
Ahmedabad Ginning & M. Co., Ld.	700	1,000	1,000	..	—
Ahmedabad Mfg. & Calico Printing Co.	4,800	125	125	..	..
Ambica S. & M. Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	..	[illegible]
Alliance Cotton Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	630
Bellary S. & W. Mill, Ld.	871	500	500	Rs. 22½	325
Bombay Cotton Mfg. Co., Ld.	630	500	500	Rs. 20	360
Bombay United S. & W. Co.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	880
Berar Manufacturing Co., Ld.	2,750	200	200	..	150
Central India S. & W. & Mfg. Co., Ld.	4,500	500	500	Rs. 0	1000
City of Bombay Mfg. Co., Ld.	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 5	900
Colaba Land & Mill Co., Ld.	4,000	700	700	Rs. 30	770
Connaught Mills Co., Ld.	840	500	500	Rs. 25	685
Coorla S. & W. Co., Ld.	1,300	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	880
David Mills Co., Ld.	1,800	5	300		35xc
Dhun Mills, Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,030
Empress S. & W. Co., Ld.	1,415½	500	500	Rs. 25	730
Framjee Petit S. and Mfg. Co., Ld.	250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	615
Gordon S. & Mfg. Co Ld.	9,700	150	150	..	180
Goolam Baba S. & W. Co., Limited	2,000	500	500	..	300
Guzerat Ginning & Mfg. Co., Limited		1000	1,000	..	..
Guzerat S. & W. Co., Limited	420	1,000	1,000	..	860
Hindustan S. & W. Mills Co., Ld.	1,200	1,000	1,000	..	850
Howard & Bullough Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	—	600
Hingunghat Mill Co., Limited	70	575	5	Rs. 37½	720
Hyderabad Deccan S. & W. Co., Ld.	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	625 / 850
Indian Mfg. Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 8	1350
Imperial Cotton Mills Co., Limited	1,36	500	500	Rs. 25	525
Jamshed Mfg. Co., Limited	1,600	25	25	Rs. 15	292xd
James Greaves Mill Co., Limited	1,32	5	5	Rs. 2	620
Jaffer Ali S. & W. Co., Ld., Original	600	5	5		420
Increased	1,483	2	2	Rs. 10	
Jubilee Mill Co., Ld.	465	1,000	2	Rs. 55	
Jewraj Balloo S. & W. Co., Ld.	3,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	1,112½
Khandesh S. & W. Mills Co., Ld	757	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	780
Khattow Makanjee S. & W. Co., Ld	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	725
Lukhmidas Khimjee S. & W. Co., Ld	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 6	975
Leopold S. Bleaching & Mfg. Co., Ld	3,500	100	10	Rs. 5	144
Madras United S. and W. Mills Co., Ld.	500½		1,000	Rs. 120	2,075
Mahaluxmi S. & W. Co., Ld.	650	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	515
Mazagon S. & Mfg. Co., Ld	5,000	250	250	Rs. 8	180
Morarjee Goculdas S. & W. Co., Ld.	1,210	1,000	1,000	Rs. 75	1,515
Maneckjee Petit Mfg. Co. Limited	4,050	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,330
Naigaum Cotton Cleaning and Mfg. Co., Limited	1,300	1	100		0
Nawab of Baila S. W. & Mfg. Co., Ld.	2,000	25	250	...	...
New Great Eastern S. & W. Co., Ld.	1,500	1,	1,000	Rs. 60	885
National S. & W. Co., of India, Limited	600	1,000	1,000	...	430
Oriental S. & W. Co., Limited	5,720		525	Rs. 20	460
People of India S. & Mfg. Co., Limited	1,000	50	200	Rs. 6	135
Presidency Mills Co., Limited	743	1,000	1,000	...	985
Prince of Wales S. & Mfg. Co., Limited	3,180		120	...	73½
Queen S. & W. Co., Limited	799	1,000	1,000	Rs. 6	1,070
Ripon Mfg. Co., Ld	611	1,000	1,000	Rs. 5	1,01
Sasson S. & W. Co., Ld.	1,500	1,000	1,000	...	1,5 0
Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mill Co., Ld.	1,716	50	500	...	250
Sholapore S. & W. Co Ld.		10	1,000	Rs. 55	1,245
Soonderdas S. & W. Mill Co., Ld.	650	1,000	1,000	Rs. 33	635
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co., Ld.	2,400	25	25	...	25½
Swadeshi Mills Co., Ld	4,000	500	500	...	570
Victoria Mfg. Co., Ld.	600	0	1,000	Rs. 20	435
Veramgaum S. & Mfg. Co., Ld.	500	500	500	...	..
Western India S. & Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,000	1,000	—	1,0

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

THOMPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the CLUBS and MESSES obtain their Supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.
For list of Prices apply to
THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
6, Apollo Street, Bombay.

NOTICE.

THE LARGEST VINEYARD PROPRIETORS AND BEST SCOTCH AND IRISH DISTILLERS have for a period of nearly *THREE-QUARTERS OF A CENTURY* been represented by us. We note MESS and CLUB rates *FIVE PER CENT.* LOWER than those of other Shippers, so obviating the necessity of DIRECT IMPORTATION. Our experience and ENORMOUS PURCHASES enable us to offer special advantages.
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
Rampart Row, Bombay.

HUNGARIAN HOCK.
A pure and excellent White Wine,
(warranted without spirit).

	Per doz. quarts.	Per doz. pints.
Hungarian Chabis	Rs. 16 0	Rs. 8 8
Magyarader	„ 18 0	...
Do. Bakator	„ 20 0	...
Hungarian Chateau	„ 20 0	„ 11 0

HUNGARIAN CLARET.
The finest and purest Red Wine.

	Per doz. quarts.	Per doz. pints.
Hungarian Claret	Rs. 16 0	Rs. 8 8
Do. Chateau	„ 20 0	„ 11 0
Menescher, excellent	„ 18 0	...

CHAMPAGNE.

Hungarian Monopole	Rs. 54 0	...

Imported by
JAMES CONNELL,
VICTORIA HOTEL, PRINCE'S DOCK,
AND AT
P. CASSANELLO AND CO.
MEDOW STREET, FORT.
TRIAL ORDERS SOLICITED.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned :—

CHAMPAGNE.	Per 1 doz. quarts.	Per 2 doz. pints.
Eugene Cliquot Extra	Rs. 54 0	...
Ernest Irroy a Carte d'Or	„ 53 0	56 0
Charles Heidsick's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry	„ 62 0	Rs. 54 0
Heidsick's Dry Monopole	„ 60 0	„ 63 0

STILL HOCKS.
From J. M. PABSTMANN, SOHN, MAYENCE.
SUPPLIERS TO H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

Laubenheimer	Rs. 15 0	Rs. 18 0
Deidesheimer	„	„ 19 0
Niersteiner	„ 19 0	„ ...
Leibfrauenmilch	„ 21 0	„ 24 0
Steinwein	„ 21 0	„ ...
Hochheimer Berg	„ 25 0	„ 28 0
Rudesheimer	„ 25 0	„ 28 0
Marcobrunner	„ 28 0	„ 31 0
Johanisberger	„ 35 0	„ —

FRENCH WHITE WINES.
From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.

Sauterne	Rs. 20 0	...

PORT WINES.
From J. W. BURMESTERS, OPORTO.

Good Old Red Port	Rs. 19 0	...
Fine „	„ 22 0	—
Very Superior „	„ 26 0	...
Most Superior Old Red Port	„ 30 0	—
Most Particular Reserved Old Red Port	„ 36 0	...
Extra Old Pale Invalid	„ 42 0	...

CLARETS.
From Messrs. H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.

Chateau de Frandes	Rs. 13 0	Rs. 15 0
St. Julien Medoc	„ 14 0	—
Lee Castera	„ 16 0	18 —
Chateau Grand Lebrun	„ 16 0	...
Chateau Leoville	„ 19 0	...
Chateau Le Roc St. Estephe	„ 21 0	—

From MUNZER & FILS.

St. Estephe	Rs 12 0	14 0
Haut Canon	„ 15 0	...
Margaux Medoc	„ 17 0	...
Chateau Larose	„ 22 0	...

From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.

Listrac Medoc	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 14 0
Cru de Barreyre	„ 16 0	...

From J. ROEMER & SOHN, WIENN.

Hungarian Claret	Rs. 15 0	...
Chateau Roemer	„ 0	...

From FRANZ SCARVASY.

Carlowitz	Rs. 12 0	„ 14 0

From BISLANDS NEPHEWS & CHERIES, BORDEAUX.

St. Julien, Star Label	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 14 0
„ Red Bar	„ 12 0	„ 14 0
Chateau Larose	„ 30 0	„ 32 0

BRANDY.

H. Montros **	„ 18 0	...
F. Dessandier & Co.'s * Brandy	Rs. 21 0	
A. Dolignon Fils & Co.	„ 24 0	
Cognac, Gold labels, Blue capsules	„ 29 0	
Vieux Cognac fine Champagne	„ 35 0	
Charles Lervoire very old Brandy**	„ 37 0	

BURGUNDY.
From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.

Volnay	Rs. 21 0	
Chambertin	„ 28 0	

WHISKY.

Thistle Blend Whisky **	Rs. 24 8	
„ „ *	„ 22 8	
Ben Cruachan's Blend *	„ 9 0	

BEER.

	Per doz. s.	Per doz. pts
Bass & Co's. Light Bitter Ale	Rs. 6 6	4 6
Bavarian Export Beer	Rs. 6 0	Rs. 3 3
Anton Dreher's Vienna Beer	„ 6 0	„ 3 3
Marburg's Pilsener Beer	„ 5 4	„ 3 4

ITALIAN WINES.

ino Grignolino	„ 14 0	..
„ Barbera	„ 14 0	..

SUNDRIES.

French Vermouth	Rs. 15 0	—
Italian do. Finest	„ 18 0	..
Finest Kummel	„ 30 0	...
Chartreuse, Yellow	„ 32 0	...
Swiss Cheese in tins from 1bs. 29 to 31.	Rs. 0 11	per lb.

PRESERVED MEATS, SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &c.

	Per 1 lb. tin	Rs.
Danish Butter, finest		1 4
Italian Butter finest, extra quality	½ lb. tin at	0 9
	1 do.	1 ..
	2 do.	1 12

FROM BUSH, BARNEWITZ & Co., WOLFENBUTTEL.

	Per Large Tin	Per Small Tin.
Asparagus	Rs. 2	Rs. 1 8
Celery	„ ...	„ 0 10
French Beans	„ ...	„ 0 10
Peas for Soup	„ ...	„ 0 10
Young Carrots	„ ...	„ 0 10
Spinage in Water	„ ...	„ 0 10
Mushrooms	„ ...	„ 0 12
White Cabbage	„ ...	„ 0 12
Small Sausages	„ ..	„ 1 6
Smoked Sausages	„ ..	„ 1 6

TERMS—
Net cash no discount.
No order for less than one original package of Wines, Beer, &c. (Provisions excepted) will be executed.
Outstation orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
Interest charged at the rate of Nine per cent. per annum on all accounts, after three months.

VOLKART BROTHERS
Marine Street.
Bombay, Jan. 21, 1887.

HOP BITTERS.

SHE SHOWED SIGNS OF DEATH.

"52, Storks-road, S.E., June 2, 1887.
"To the Hop Bitters Company (Ld.) 41, Farringdon-road.
"I have much pleasure in testifying to the exceeding great value of your Bitters. My grandmother, who is now 78 years old, was taken very ill with a severe cold, which settled in her back, affecting the kidneys. I had medical aid, but the medicine made her worse instead of better; and the doctor who attended her said she would only last a few hours. I must admit that I believed what he said was true, and she evidently showed signs of death. But we gave her doses of Hop Bitters at stated times, which acted with good results. It is now two months since this happened, and I am thankful to say that she has recovered so much as to be able to go out, and looks better than she did before she was taken ill.
"You can make what use you like of this letter, as I feel convinced that had she not had the Bitters, I should be sorrowing over her loss.—Yours faithfully.
(Signed) "H. K. HAMILTON."

HOP BITTERS for the LIVER, KIDNEYS, and BLOOD are unapproached by any other form of medicine. It is no vile drugged nostrum, but we guarantee it to be pure and wholesome, and compounded from the finest hops, together with other medicinal leaves and tinctures, on scientific principles. Only try a bottle to-day; or if you have a sick friend, or know some poor person in need of a nourishing tonic and wholesome medicine, go tell them, or give them a bottle of genuine Hop Bitters—it may be the happiest act of your life.

NOTICE.
NOTICE.
NOTICE.
NOTICE.
HOP BITTERS
Cannot be genuine
Unless our name and only
Address is at the foot
Of every Label.

THE HOP BITTERS COMPANY
(LIMITED),
FARRINGDON ROAD,
LONDON, E.C.
BEWARE OF FRAUDS.

"CARLTON" WHISKEY.

"CARLTON" RICHD MATHEWS & Co. TRADE MARK WHISKEY

GOLD MEDAL, CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1884.

We guarantee the respective ages of the two qualities we ship as 11 and 5 years old, but owing to new regulations on the part of the London Custom House, we are now *compelled* to Label our Brand as follows :—

The oldest and best (11 Years Old) } as "AWARDED GOLD MEDAL," *White Capsule.*
The next best (5 Year Old) } as "OF GREAT AGE," *Red Capsule.*

WE HAVE NOT VARIED THE QUALITY ONE IOTA, NOR SHOULD WE HAVE, WITHOUT COMPULSION MADE ANY ALTERATION IN LABEL.

CAUTION.—Owing to the popularity of our Whiskey, fraudulent imitations of our Label are not uncommon, and these are placed on bottles containing the most objectionable liquid. So that our Friends and the Public will do well to ascertain that our TRADE MARK appears engraved on CORKS, CAPSULES, and LABELS as per sketch above.

RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., Shippers, London
CUTLER, PALMER & Co., Agents for India.

KNAP'S PATENT IMPROVED

ROOT STEAM BOILER

WITH

KNAP'S PATENT INDESTRUCTIBLE METALLIC JOINTS.



Advantages:
PERFECT SAFETY from disastrous explosions.
DRY STEAM produced very quickly.
HIGH PRESSURES up to 300 lbs. per square inch, safely obtained.
ABSENCE of **PRIMING.**
PERFECT CIRCULATION of the Water in Tubes, preventing the Accumulation of Scale.
THE JOINTS last as long as the Boiler, and are easily made and disconnected.

Advantages:
SIMPLICITY of construction.
DURABILITY.
FACILITY of Erection and Repairs.
ECONOMY in **FUEL.** Will burn wood or any combustible rubbish.
They have a **PERFECT JOINT—NO MORE PERISHABLE PACKINGS,** with their constant leakage and frequent need of replenishment.

FOR EXPORT TO THE COLONIES they are especially serviceable by reason of the small cubical contents of packages.

FOR TRANSPORT through mountainous districts they are unrivalled. The Largest Boiler can be packed so that no package exceeds 150 lbs.

KNAP'S PATENT INDESTRUCTIBLE METALLIC JOINTS admit of the unequal expansion of the Tubes, and thereby prevent any leakage of the Joints. We have the sole use of this Patent.

PENNEY & CO., LINCOLN, ENGLAND.

NEW YARN BALANCE,
FOR THE USE OF
SPINNERS, DOUBLERS, & YARN BUYERS.
Shows EXACT Counts at a GLANCE.



KNOWLES'S PATENT.
ACCURACY. PRECISION. SPEED.
MADE ALSO AS A
CHEMICAL AND DISPENSING BALANCE.
Dispenses with the small weights, which give so much trouble, yet weighs with certainty to *One-thousandth of a grain* or *One ten-thousandth of a gramme.* The Balance is so well constructed that it may be used in the *Chemical Laboratory* and *at the Dispensing Counter alike.*
PRICES ON APPLICATION.
THOMAS KNOWLES, Chapeltown, Turton, Near BOLTON, ENGLAND.



Saw Bench, Improved Patent. The very best Saw Bench in the Market.





The most Economical Steam Engine made, 1 to 50 h.p. Testimonials from all users.

YATES & SMITH,
HALIFAX, ENGLAND,
Makers of Patent Rising Top Circular Saw Benches, Patent Velomotor Steam Engines, Improved Mortising and Boring Machines, and General Engineers' Tools.

THREE PRIZE MEDALS AWARDED. LISTS FREE ON APPLICATION. CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.

Highest Award at International Inventions Exhibition.

RODGERS' PULLEYS

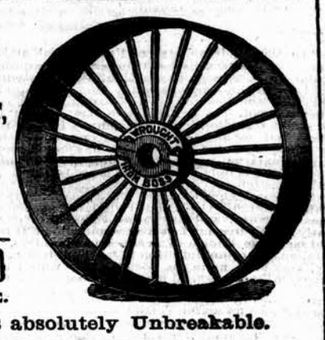
(REGISTERED).
Entirely Wrought-Iron RIM, ARMS, BOSS.
THE ONLY WROUGHT-IRON PULLEY MADE.



Any Size up to 24 ft. diameter.

LIGHTEST, STRONGEST, SAFEST, AND BEST PULLEY IN THE WORLD.

60,000 IN USE.



The ONLY Pulley made which is absolutely Unbreakable.

SOLE MAKERS:

HUDSWELL, CLARKE & Co.,

RAILWAY FOUNDRY, LEEDS.

Used EXCLUSIVELY for driving the Electric Light at the Fisheries, Health, Inventions, and Colonial and Indian Exhibitions.

BLANDY'S PURE MADEIRAS.

MADEIRAS are fast regaining their old time popularity ! !
MADEIRAS being rich in fruit salts are known to be most digestible Wines ! !
MADEIRAS are recommended by the Faculty for therapeutic purposes ! !

BLANDY'S MADEIRAS :

"VERY SUPERIOR."	Rs. 20 0	"LONDON PARTICULARS."	Rs. 30 8
"PALE DRY."	„ 22 0	"RICH OLD BOAL."	„ 32 8
"SPECIALLY SELECTED."	„ 24 0	"VERY DRY OLD SERCIAL."	„ 43 0
"EAST INDIA."	„ 30 0	"GRAND OLD CAMA DE LOBOS."	„ 50 0

SAMPLE BOTTLES FORWARDED ON APPLICATION.

Full particulars, Prices, and Terms from

R. RAMCHANDRA AND CO., Apollo House, Fort, Bombay,

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

THE LADY'S WATCH WRISTLET.

A USEFUL NOVELTY, NOW VERY FASHIONABLE.

THIS Elegant and useful article is invaluable to Equestrians. It is worn on the left wrist, and consists of a pretty strap of colored morocco leather arranged to contain a small Watch. We supply both

WATCH AND WRISTLET FOR Rs. 50, Cash.

The Watch is an excellent little Time-keeper with keyless jewelled movement, and can be worn detached from the wristlet at pleasure.

REPAIRS TO WATCHES, CLOCKS, &C., EXECUTED PROMPTLY.
CHARGES MODERATE.

HAMILTON AND CO.,
WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS
in ordinary to
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY
RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

WHEN PURCHASING A WATCH

IT is necessary to remember the following THREE IMPORTANT CONDITIONS.

1.—That you obtain a reliable and serviceable timekeeper.

2.—That you obtain the best value for your money.

3.—That you deal with a house whose name is sufficient guarantee for strictly fair dealings.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.

SPECIALLY RECOMMEND THE FOLLOWING FROM THE IMMENSE VARIETY OF WATCHES THEY KEEP ON HAND.

	Rs.
Their Original and everlasting Campaign Watch Keyless lever	35
Their "Popular" Keyless Watch	14
Their Silver Keyless Lever Watch	50
Their highest "Perfect" Gold Watch	240
Maximum Variation one minute per Month	
Their reliable Chrograph Watch	85
Their Lady's handsome Keyless, 18 ct. Gold Watch with finest works Crystal front...	90
Do. do. Hunting case	120
Do. do. Half-Hunting case	125

REPAIRS OF EVERY KIND EXECUTED BY SPECIALISTS.

BOMBAY.
43, Esplanade Road,
Opposite Clock Tower.

POONA.
1, East Street,
Opposite the Napier Hotel.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Is the only Patent Medicine of the kind or name awarded Certificate of Merit at the Calcutta International Exhibition, 1883-4; and the only trade Mark—"PHOSPHODYNE"—Registered and Protected under the Trade Marks Act, 38 and 39 Vic. 91. Certified by the Registrar of Trade Marks, London.

HEALTH, STRENGTH, & ENERGY

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

For TWENTY-FIVE YEARS has maintained its world-wide reputation as the ONLY SAFE, RELIABLE, PHOSPHORIC REMEDY ever discovered for the Permanent Cure of Brain Wreckage, Paralysis, Sleeplessness, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the system dependent upon the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

It Cures Dyspepsia, Nerve, and Heart Disease.
Cures Kidney and Liver Complaints.
Cures all Disorders of the Blood.
Cures Depression and Loss of Appetite.
Cures Consumption and General Debility.
Checks all Wasting of the Vital Forces
From whatever Cause arising.

The EFFECT of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its Kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is REALLY MARVELLOUS.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE,

Whilst Pleasant to the Taste and Agreeable to the Stomach, never fails to Purify and Enrich the Blood and thoroughly invigorate the Brain, Nerves, and Muscles. Its energising effects are shown from the First Day of its administration by a remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort to which the Patient has long been unaccustomed. Digestion is invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. The Bowels become regular. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, the Skin clear and healthy, and the Hair acquires strength showing the importance of its actions in the Organs of Nutrition.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Actually creates New Nervous Fluid and Brain Matter by supplying the Blood with its Electric Life Element Phosphorous, "*the very Core and Centre of the Brain itself*;" and kindles afresh the Fire of Life from the Sole of the Foot to the Crown of the Head.

The unequalled Curative Properties of this Preparation has spread its fame throughout every Nation and Country in the World as the only medicine of real efficacy for Renovating Broken-down Constitutions. Restoring the fullest and most Vigorous Conditions of Robust Health and Manhood under every circumstance, and at very age, by nourishing, fertilizing, and developing all the powers of every necessary part of the human organisation, thus ensuring a sound and permanent restoration of the impaired organs wherever a deficiency of natural vigour has for years existed, so that all the duties of life may be pursued with Confidence and Pleasure.

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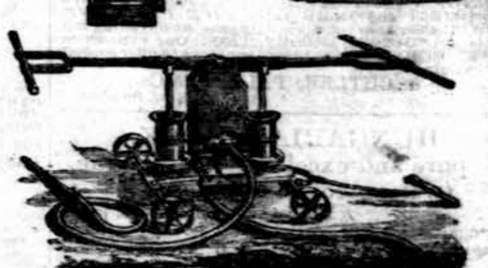


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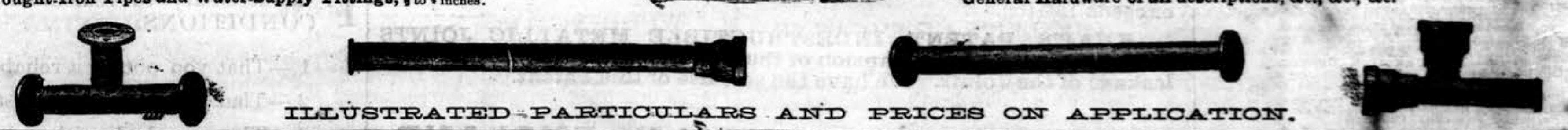
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FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES AND SAUCES.
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HENRY'S GREAT INDIAN REMEDIES.

GOLD MEDAL VIENNA 1886. THILUM.
GOLD MEDAL VIENNA 1886. HIPPACEA.

TRADE MARKS {
"THILUM," for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Wounds, Bronchitis, Scorpion Stings, Mosquito bites.
"OMUM CARPOOR," for Indigestion, Cholera, Colic, Flatulence, Dysmenorrhœa.
"JVARA-HARI," for Fevers, particularly Malarious kinds, and as a Tonic.
"HIPPACEA," the Stable Requisite, for broken Knees, Cracked Heels, Sprung Tendons, Mange, &c.

"HENRY'S THILUM" has been used in my own family, and its use recommended by me to others. As an emollient, anodyne, and detergent application, it is one of surpassing virtue. In Rheumatic affections, its efficacy, when well rubbed in, cannot be questioned. While its fragrance effectually meets one of the greatest objections to unguents in general.

Barmore, Bridge of Allan, 23rd June, 1881.
W. J. VANSOMEREN, M.D., Surgeon-General (Madras Retired).

I have found "Thilum" give *certain relief* in some forms of Neuralgia and I have used it with success in Sprains and Bruises, in fact in every case in which I have tried it, the relief from pain has been remarkable.

Rothern House, Brownswood Park N., 14th March, 1887.
H. WARNEFORD THOMPSON, L.R.C.P.E., L.R.C.S.E.

The subjoined notice from the pen of Dr. ANDREW WILSON, F.R.S.E., appeared in *Health* on 29th January 1886.

"Mr. F. H. BOWDEN, of 43, King William-Street, London-Bridge, E.C. and 29, Lansdowne-road Croydon, Surrey, has forwarded to us samples of a series of Indian remedies which he is desirous of "introducing fully to the British public, and which have already attained a marked measure of success "wherever they have been used. Well-known in India, and in no sense quack or secret remedies, we "regard the preparations under notice as destined to receive worthily a large amount of patronage for the "cure of simple ailments in this and other European countries. The first of these preparations is known as

"COMP. ESS. OF OMUM AND CAMPHOR," now registered under the trade mark name of 'OMUM "CARPOOR.' It contains compound calculated to be of high service as antispasmodics and anodynes, "and as such is of use in cholera, diarrhœa, dysentery, and cramps and spasms of all kinds. In many "of the ailments, nervous and otherwise, peculiar to women, this remedy has been used with great suc- "cess. Equally effective where used as an outward application, is

"HENRY'S THILUM."—This preparation contains neither opium, mercury, nor aconite, and is "consequently free from all objections on the score of noxious or unsafe ingredients. In its effects "'Thilum' is sedative and astringent, while it has important qualities, rendering it invaluable for the "treatment of bruises and hurts. For Neuralgia, Rheumatism, and other pains, 'Thilum' should be "rubbed into the skin: and for toothache, a little should be rubbed on the gum, or placed on lint in the "hollow of a tooth which may be decayed. In chilblains we have personally tested the value of "'Thilum.' For cyclists and tourists at large, this ointment is very serviceable, and a pot of it should "always be carried in the cyclist's bag for instant application to bruises. As an application to piles, "'Thilum' is really invaluable; while used as an embrocation to the chest in bronchitis, it relieves the "pain and tension.

"JVARA-HARI," or "Fever destroyer," is an Indian Fever remedy, which, in feverish states acts with service.

"A Veterinary expert to whom we have submitted a specimen of—

"HIPPACEA," OR "STABLE REQUISITE," reports that this latter preparation is an admirable "remedy in many affections of horses, cattle, sheep, and dogs. For mange in dogs it is an invaluable "application and does not cause any subsequent smarting. For broken knees 'Hippacea' is also a most "excellent application, while for sore shoulders and cracked heels it is reported as forming an effectual "remedy. In veterinary practice 'Hippacea' should be widely used. It certainly appears to act effec- "tually in promoting the healing of wounds and sores in our domestic animals."

The Court Circular of the 15th May 1886 says:—"In the Madras Court of the Colonial and Indian "Exhibition at South Kensington, there are, of course, many extremely beautiful exhibits, especially the "old native jewellery from Madura; but the particular exhibit to which we wish to draw attention this "week is one of exceptional utility rather than beauty, and the only one of the kind to be found in the "building. For fear that any one should imagine that the remedies to which we are about to refer are "so-called patent medicines, we may at once state they are not. As Dr. WILSON has stated, "they are "well known in India, and are in no sense quack or secret remedies." Briefly Henry's Indian remedies "have been proved to be so marvellous in their effects that we are fearful, if we enumerate the many "complaints for which they will be found to be efficacious, our encomiums may sound too strong. "Thilum," the best known of the several remedies, is an external application, and it may be said to be a "specific, and a fragrant one too, for all remedies where there is inflamation, and there is proof positive "in the shape of well-known medical and other written testimony (which we have seen), that it cures "Neuralgia, Sciatica, Nervous Headache, Hemicrania, Brow-Ache, Cramps, Burns, pains in the Joints "and Back, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Gout, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds and Chilblains, besides other "maladies far too numerous to detail. For its virtue in the first and last named complaints (Neuralgia "and Chilblains) we can personally vouch. As recently as Wednesday last we recommended it for a bad "case of neuralgia, requesting that the result might be made known to us as soon as possible. On the "evening of the day in question we received the following communication: "I find it has already "sensibly assuaged the pain." We know of one lady, very high up in the social scale, who has found "Thilum" such a specific for rheumatism, and "Hippacea" so beneficial for injured horses, that she has "bought several dozen boxes for distribution, feeling it a duty to recommend these really wonderful "remedies for the relief she herself has received. With regard to "Hippacea," so serviceable for wounds, "to human beings as well as animals, the majority of the cycling world is loud in its praises; and the "number of testimonials from ladies gratefully acknowledging the benefits derived from "Omum-Car- "poor," which is essentially a female remedy, but which is invaluable for Indigestion is simply over- "whelming. Although the chief depôt for these invaluable presriptions is Madras, a branch establish "ment has now been opened in London by Mr. F. H. Bowden at 43, King William Street, E. C."

To be had of the Manufacturer and Proprietor,
F. H. BOWDEN,
15 Armenian Street, Madras, and
43, King William Street, London, E.C.

And of respectable Chemists, and general dealers everywhere.
None genuine that does not bear the *fac simile* signature
(Henry's pamphlet sent post free on application)
T. Henry

BOMBAY RACES.

MESSRS. FAVRE-LEUBA AND Co. have just received a consignment of NEW RACE or CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES, which for durability, accuracy, precision and convenience leave nothing to be desired.

The Chronograph hand is in front of the Watch over the hour and minute hands, the cases of fine Silver are extra strong with a solid cover in the back and a glass or Silver dome inside to protect the work.

The general objection to the Chronographs with second hand and glass on the back were that those glasses often broke, and each time necessitated a cleaning; that the glasses did not thoroughly protect the works from dust; and that to move the regulator it almost required the help of a Watchmaker.

All these serious drawbacks of an otherwise good Watch have been avoided in the construction of our New and Improved Chronograph Watches.

CHEAP. THEY ARE IN STOCK. **GOOD.**
WARRANTED.

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